The Bombay Chronicle

SUNDAY EDITION

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

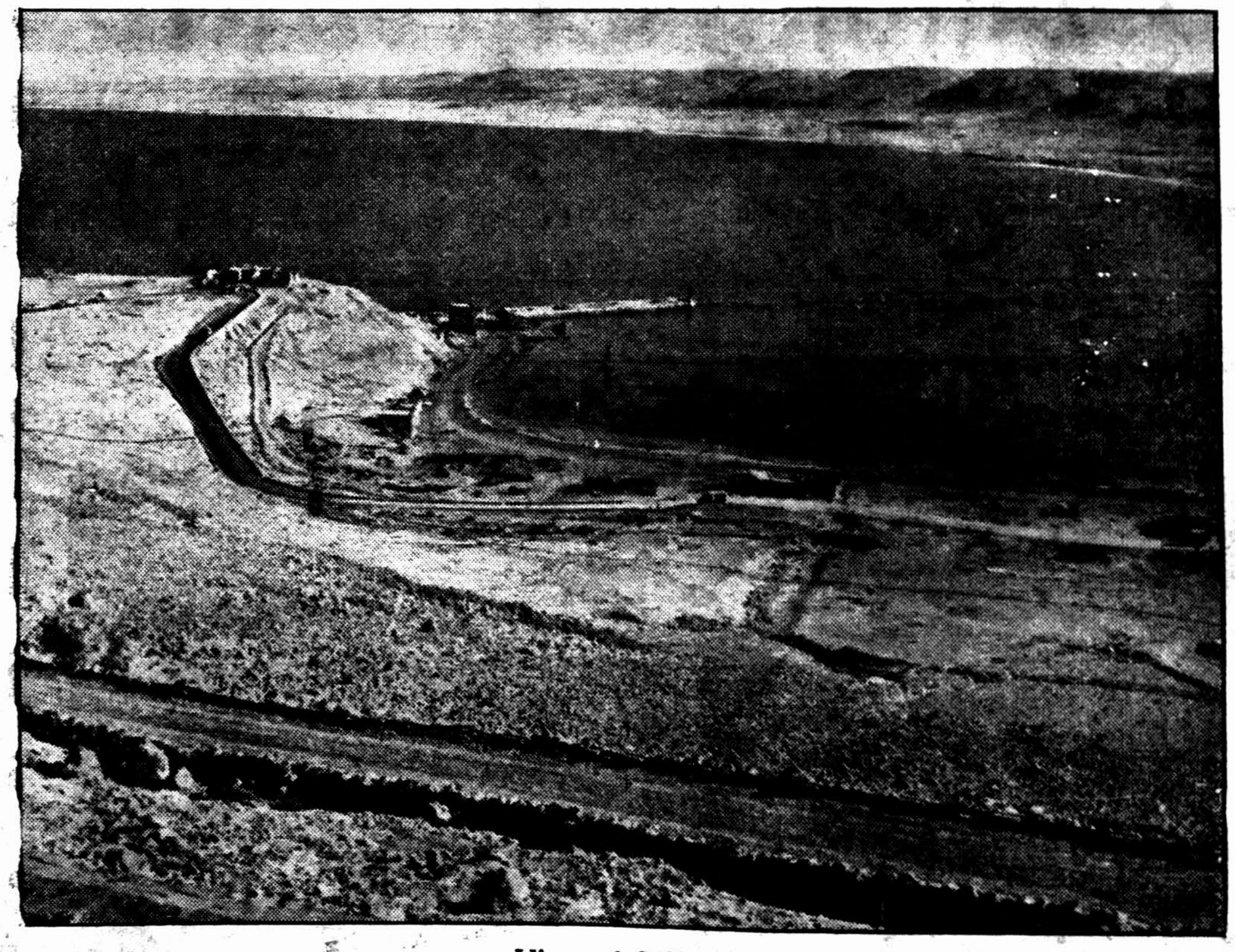
VOL. XXX NO. 17 BOMBAY: APRIL 26, 1942 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

Comrades

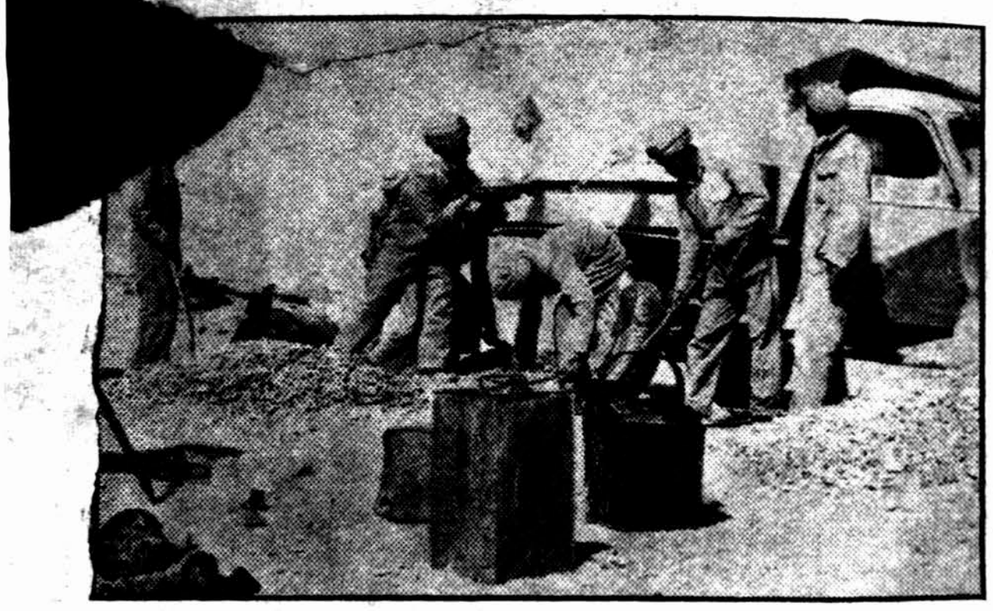
—K. C. Shah.

VICHY'S WEST INDIAN OUTPOST

In The Western Desert



View of Sollum Pass



A part of the Indian services that seldom gets mentioned is the Pioneer Corps. These men keep the roads repaired in the Western Desert.

Transport moves up Sollum Pass

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Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

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BOMBAY: APRIL 26, 1942

VICHY'S WEST INDIAN OUTPOST

By ROY McWILLIAM

The recent developments in France culminating in the return of M. Laval to power have focussed attention on a West Indian island which, until the fall of France, seemed of no great interest to anyone.

Now with some French newspapers speaking openly of naval action, Martinique become of great importance to the powers interested in keeping the Atlantic open to navigation.

A circle with its centre on the Panama Canal and a radius of just over 1000 miles would go right round the West Indies with Martinique prominent in the middle of them. These islands form a natural outer defence of the canal zone against any attack coming from the east. Most of these islands are British, but Martinique is by far the finest naval and flying boat base between Puerto Rico in the north and Trinidad in the south. The harbour of Fort-de-France is a very good one. It is the only part of the island that would be of the slightest interest to the United States which has long described French colonial policy in the island as "rum and ruin."

French Naval Forces

When France surrendered, there was a small naval force in the harbour of Fort-de-France—the aircraft carrier "Bearn", the light cruiser "Emile Bertin," and a number of auxiliary ships. In accordance with the terms of the armistice, the French disarmed these vessels. A large part of the crews were demobilised and sent back to France. Ammunition and planes were taken ashore. Some of the guns were taken off and remounted ashore. The sixty or seventy aircraft on the "Bearn" were rendered harmless by the removal of vital parts.

The fortfications of Fort-de-France are, to put it mildly, old-fashioned. Experts believe that they would be completely reduced by a couple of broadsides from a modern battleship. The best guns are 6-inch batteries at forts at St. Louis and Desaix. They date from well before the Great War. The warships in the harbour might, if given a chance, put up something of a fight, but it was knowledge that they would be more or less at the mercy of a German raider that has led the United States to keep a very careful eye on Martinique since June 13, 1940

American Vigilance

Every day flying boats on patrol from the Panama zone pass that way. It is rarely that you can look out to sea without seeing the familiar four funnels of an American destroyer eight or ten miles away. Probably it is only this alertness that has prevented Martinique being used by German raiders or supply ships. Any deal by which ships of the French navy passed directly or indirectly to Germany might alter the United States' benevolent watchfulness to one of firm action. Those responsible for the defence of the Panama Canal would sleep more soundly at nights if Martinique was under their control.

The island, always disease ridden and never prosperous, has suffered since the fall of France for it is wholly dependent upon imports for almost everything except rum and sugar which it produces in large quantities. France used to finance the colony by buying its sugar crop at prices far above those ruling for the rest of the world. For flour and other essential foodstuffs and, above all, for the medicines so necessary for a population riddled with disease, Martinique depends upon ships coming in and, since the fall of France, there have been very few ships.

Unhappy Island

The island is desperately short of coal, necessary for the locomotives and mills that deal with the sugar cane. Poultry and other livestock have died by the thousand of starvation because there has been no feeding stuffs. The only animal that seems to have flourished is the mongoose, introduced to get rid of the rats. When the rats disappeared, the mongoose itself became a pest, killing poultry wholesale.

Martinique which changed hands between Britain and France many times during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, has always been an unhappy island. Always threatening the inhabitants is the volcano of Mt. Pele which at its last great eruption in 1902, killed 40,000 people, virtually wiping out the town of St. Pierre At intervals tremendous hurricanes have swept the island the last great one in 1928 Earthquakes and, above all, disease, have continually taken heavy toll

There are estimated to be about 1,500 lepers on the island and there have never been any proper steps to isolate or cure them. Fort-de-France is built on a marsh Typhoid is endemic and, in addition to tropical diseases in great variety, there are diseases introduced by white men which take terrible toll of the natives The universal consolation and prophylactic is rum which is almost as cheap as good water.

Plight Of Sailors

Much to be sympathised with are the French sailors, numbering in all about 1,200. Cut off from their homes, forced to stay ashore and live on a monotonous diet in the unhealthy climate, without any amusements, they are neither in the war nor out of it. Letters from home are rare, some of them still do not know what has happened to their homes or their relatives. Most of the men are Bretons.

They have found some consolation in making gardens where they grow the onions for which their native province was famous. In fact their morale still seems to be high and their ships are kept, at least outwardly, in good condition. But it must be doubtful whether, after the long lie-up in tropical waters, they can be really effective fighting units

Will U. S. A. Occupy It?

The natives of the island are of very mixed races. The original inhabitants of the island were Caribs who were exterminated in the 17th century. The slave trade brought many negroes to the island. On one occasion several hundred Jews expelled from Brazil settled there Slavery was not abolished until 1860.

The Creoles and literate section of the population would undoubtedly welcome American occupation Only the absolute necessity of defence would be likely to force American action. There is nothing alluring for Americans in this humid island except its position. But undoubtedly the United States could, once it decided to tackle the job seriously, make the towns comparatively healthy. Fort-de-France, a town of 50,000 inhabitants, has never been given even a sewage system.

U. S. A. Keeps An Eye On Martinique

COURAGE, SISTER!

Courage, Sister there have been wars before, there has been strife before.
Man has killed man, and the dying have cursed the dead.
But the mother has suckled her baby, and the child has found refuge in the circle of her arms . . . .
Courage, Sister, it is you who nurse the tomorrows.

* * *

Courage, Sister, yours is no passive waiting, no sterile pause.
You pledge your strength to those who suffer, to the builders of the future.
You are the Earth Mother, and in your ears beat the footsteps of the world, its love, its agony.
Courage, Sister, great though humble is the service you offer.

* * *

Courage, Sister, we who are weak are strongest, and the poor have least to lose.
We are undying, the Reason and the Cause, the Beginning and the Ending.
You hold out your arms and the weary and wounded will creep into them out of the blood of the battle.
Courage, Sister, it is we who weep for the past but cry for the future.

—FREDA M. BEDI.

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THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK

An envious man waxeth lean with the fatness of his neighbours. Envy is the daughter of pride, the author of murder and revenge, the biginner of secret sedition and the perpetual tormentor of virtue. Envy is the filthy slime of the soul; a venom, a poison, or quicksilver which consumeth the flesh and drieth up the marrow of the bones. —SOCRATES.

I WAS A DETENU

—AND THERE ARE STILL A THOUSAND OF THEM LOCKED UP WITHOUT TRIAL: HOW LONG WILL THEY BE DENIED THE FREEDOM THAT IS THEIR DUE?

By D. G. TENDULKAR

ONE fine evening, a C. I. D. officer, arrived at my home and told me that I was under arrest under the Defence of India Rules. This was in September, 1940.

I was shown no cause for the arrest and when asked I was casually told that I was always seen with a camera in the labour area and my articles on Soviet Russia in the Indian papers etc. indicated my sympathies and inclinations!

I was not perturbed .This was not the first time that I was confronted with detention. In 1933, a similar thing had happened to me in Nazi Germany. I considered it an opportunity for new experience which does not fall to the lot of many. Besides, I needed complete rest for a few months as I had undergone a painful surgical treatment just before my arrest. I was very weak and was lying in bed when all of a sudden some ten plain-clothed police men surrounded my room. They searched my room and took away a few copies of "International Literature" and "Moscow News" and a letter or two from a Cambridge friend.

The police officer was courteous to me. He advised me to take my bedding and clothes and books. For the first night I was put in the Esplanade Court lock-up. It was a dreadful experience. The cell was full of bugs and nauseating smell. As a protest I refused to take food. I had no sleep for the night. The guards were marching to and fro with their heavy boots on and shouting every half an hour or so. I shall never forget that night. Even in the Nazi cell I could pass peaceful night, but not in my own country.

In Jail Hospital

Next day I was removed by early morning train to Nasik Central Jail. I was received in the jail with courtesy as is now usual with them as regards the political prisoners. As I was unwell, I was admitted to the jail hospital after a long and heated discussion. The jail doctor was a character worthy of Tchechov stories. I do not mention his name as most of the jail doctors are like him.

I did not get enough food on the first day, because my arrival was not notified before. I was very tired as a result of my previous night's sleeplessness, the tiring journey, and hunger. I got a little milk and bread from a fellow prisoner-patient. I was locked up at 5-30 p. m. and had a sound sleep that night.

The jail hospital consists of a doctor's dispensary and four separate barracks in one compound. For the political prisoners one big hall is reserved, doors and windows all barred. There is a bathroom for every hall of the barrack One criminal prisoner attends on you, who knows as much of nursing as an average jail doctor knows of medicine. The jail hospital is a part of the jail and within the big walls of the jail.

Fortunately we had an excellent Chief Medical Officer, Mr. Sethna and one finds rarely a person of a magnanimous heart who has anything to do with jail. As I was just out of civil hospital and my wound was not completely healed up, he gave me daily ration of two loaves of bread, two pounds of milk, two ounces of sugar, one ounce of butter, two sweet lemons and kanji. This food was not as good and sufficient as I used to get in the J. J. Hospital but the best one could get in the jail. I have a different story to tell when I had the misfortune of having another medical officer.

Guard At Operation Table!

In the jail hospital I had company only when some one from the detenus got ill. Though I was a detenu and there were some twenty in the separate barrack, kept completely severed from other prisoners—even from the convicted political prisoners, no one was allowed to visit me though they used to come to the dispensary in my compound for treatment. If I happened to meet a fellow-prisoner in the compound the doctor used to get angry with the havaldar and to save him from the trouble I avoided meeting friends. I was almost in solitary confinement till I was removed to J. J. hospital after a month and half.

From Nasik Jail I was accompanied by two armed police to Arthur Road Jail in a third class compartment. I was given only five annas for the journey. I had left Nasik without food and reached Bombay at noon and five annas were not enough even for the cooly who carried my bedding and luggage for me, From the Bombay jail I was removed to the hospital under the guardianship of a sub-inspector and two police constables. In the hospital itself two armed police were watching me day and night.

My father was not told of my arrival for some time. After a few days he was allowed to visit me but none of my friends. The police used to follow me even to the bath-room and I was removed to the operation table guarded by two policemen. Naturally the hospital staff, with few exceptions, was friendly to me having read in the papers that I was a political prisoner. I was treated in the hospital free of charge as every beggar is treated. The Government gave me no allowance to supplement my diet or to buy articles of daily use. On the other hand, unseen pressure was brought on the hospital authority to discharge me as quickly as possible. On the whole I was not treated with due consideration. All the comforts I got in the hospital were solely due to the kindness of the hospital staff.

Back To Nasik

After a long painful surgical treatment of seventy-two days, I was removed to Arthur Road Jail where I was kept for one night in a separate cell and was given no cot to sleep though I was brought from the hospital. My next-door companion was a convict. He was locked up the whole time and had fetters on him and was working with straw. It was a shocking sight. He did not look like a human being—the poor prisoner looked like an animal from a zoo.

That day I refused to take food so I was removed to another yard and had company of a political prisoner. After a fortnight I was removed to Nasik Jail. This time (January, 1941) there were not twenty detenus but more than a hundred, the majority of them being Satyagrahi detenus, and more were coming every day. Now onwards my real jail life started.

When I arrived in the barrack of the detenus, I was received with embraces and such sincere welcome as one can experience in jail only. The barrack was full of life. The detenus were reading papers singly and in groups. The "Times of India" and the "Bombay Chronicle" are given at Government cost. One copy falls to the lot of fourteen prisoners. Before the Congress Ministry the "Chronicle" was not allowed in the jail. In the beginning, there was lot of censorship. At times, one could read only the name of a paper, and all the news was cut out. Important Congress resolutions were mercilessly scissored. Nowadays only the news about hunger-strikes is blacked out with printing ink.

It takes some time to get settled in cell. One naturally chooses a cell nearest to one's friend. My cell was in the second yard, near to Mr. Meherally's. The

(Continued on page 22)

Mid ores deep in Siberia's soil
Your patience proud maintain
Not wasted in your grievous toil,
Your lofty thoughts are not in vain
Your heavy shackles ye shall spurn
Your dark cells open and liberty
Shall greet your coming joyfully,
Your brethren shall your sword return.

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

BURIED ALIVE FOR SIX MONTHS

Dr. B. L. Atreya, Professor of Philosophy in the Benares Hindu University and General Secretary, Indian Society for Psychical Research, gives the following account of a unique Samadhi undertaken by a Sannyasi for six months:

The Western world was astounded when Hamid Bey, an Egyptian Faqir, went into a voluntary burial for three hours on January 28 1927 in Englewood, N. J in the presence of a number of physicians and newspapermen and it was considered as a great supernormal feat. But, here is a Yogi, called Brahmachari Ramaswarup, who has performed what is no less than a miracle.

He remained in a state of Samadhi (which apparently was a case of suspended animation without any nourishment) for full six months in an underground pit covered with slabs of stone joined with cement. This pit was protected by an all-round closed cell made of bricks. Around this cell was a surrounding wall making an enclosure which was open to the sky.

Open To Inspection

I inspected the pit, the cell and the enclosure around the cell just two hours before the Yogi entered the Samadhi on the 25th September, 1941. The Yogi entered the pit in my presence; the door of the cell was closed with bricks in my presence and also the opening of the outer enclosure. The whole structure was open to police and public inspection at all times before two hours of its entry into Samadhi. So was it open to public inspection at all times immediately after the Yogi had come out of his Samadhi.

There was a large crowd of people when the Yogi entered the Samadhi on the 25th September, 1941. I was one of the few people standing close to the gate and watched everything critically. The same was the case with me on the opening day, Saturday the 21st March 1942.

On the opening day, a large crowd of people began to gather from 10 A.M. and it swelled to more than a lakh of people—men and women—of all ages, creeds and ranks. In front of the Samadhi building which was enclosed all around, an enclosure was made with bamboos, and inside this enclosure a high platform, to seat the Yogi after his coming out, was constructed to enable the entire crowd to have his darshan.

Just The Same

Certain selected people were allowed to enter this enclosure. Dandiswami Shri Madhusudana Shramaji, the high-souled Guru of the Yogi, passed a very anxious time and was prepared for all sorts of emergencies before the Yogi came out. At 2-30 P.M., he ordered the "mistri" to make an opening in the outer enclosure. Then an opening was made in the all-round closed cell. "The mistri" was not allowed to go inside the cell to take away the slabs of stone. The first slab of stone was removed with great difficulty on account of its heaviness by four or five selected persons, some of whom were professors of the Hindu University and others Brahmacharis of the Ashram. The Yogi was found already awake

(Continued on page 22)

LAHORE-KASHMIR
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& LATEST CARS
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LAHORE PINDI-JAMMU Limited

The Art Of Ambarnath

By
J. B. Patel

SKETCHES
By
J. AHIVASI

Architecture in medieval India generally found its highest expression in the service of religion.

Like their prototypes of medieval Europe the Indian potentates made their secular monuments vie in splendour with the abodes of their gods.

The common people with their predominant religious sentiments, gave of their best in the service of religion. Local craftsmen used their wonderful faculty of expressing thought and emotion in any medium, be it wood or stone, to its best advantage in the construction of temples.

At the medieval temple of Ambarnath many fine specimens of traditional craftsmanship are found in the decorative motifs carved on frieze upon frieze. The rugged view of the picturesque rocky spurs of Tavli and Malan gaad on the horizon, clumps of drying vegetation lower down, crude huts improved by stray mendicants in close vicinity and the rare boon of a sleepily flowing tributary of the Valdhan river close by, all combine to lend a rare charm to this gem of Indian architecture which imperiously beckons us like an oasis in the desert.

Shiva's Manifold Forms

This magnificent temple of medieval India, which dates from the 11th century, is dedicated to Shiva. Shiva with his consort Parvati, Shiva as Nataraja in the dancing posture, Shiva in his many other manifestations dominated courts, niches, friezes, pillars, etc. "The building is in the many-cornered Chalukyan or Hemadpanti style, with cut-cornered domes and close-fitted mortarless stones, carved throughout with half life-sized human figures and with bands of tracery and bands of miniature elephants and musicians."

The multitudinous carvings present themselves to the visitor in bewildering succession and fascinate him by the delicacy of their craftsmanship and their profuse ornamentation. As a writer observes, these carvings "with the great profusion of images, large and small, produce a most bewildering but, withal, pleasing effect of chiaroscure." This rich external decoration reflects the life of the world as represented, offered and dedicated to the deity without excluding even the profane aspects.

Special sanctity attaches to this temple of Ambarnath on account of its natural rock "linga" like the one worshipped in the shrine of the celebrated Jyotirlinga temple of Omkareshwar at Mandhata on the Narmada. The shrine is sunk below the outside ground level and in troublesome times, when iconoclastic fury carried on its devastations by defiling images of gods, this lower 'linga' was hidden and a dummy 'linga' was placed above it on a level with the outside ground. The results of religious fanaticism are evidenced by the broken "shikhara" of the temple and the mutilated Nandi and Mahakali.

Beauty In Every Corner

Besides the numerous images, niches in the north, east and south walls contain three principal deities, namely Mahadeo dancing the Tandava as Natesvara, Brahma with Saraswati, and Mahakali. Mr. Jagannath Ahivasi, the eminent artist of Bombay, prepared some very beautiful sketches of the temple, some of which are reproduced here. In every corner he has discovered new beauty.

It is difficult to express in a few words the effect, for one endowed with artistic instincts, of close contact with the exquisite sculptures which reflect a richness that our modern city architects and artists are totally unaware of. To be able to study them unhindered by influences and hubbub of modern life comes to one as a happily diverting experience and at the same time a very instructive lesson in medieval Indian art.

LIVING UNDER WATER

Vivid Description Of Life Aboard A Submarine

By H. C. FERRABY

I STOOD on the deck of a submarine depot ship recently watching the departure on patrol of one of our submarines.

She was fully stored for an absence of several weeks. And as I saw the men of the crew dropping down through the hatches into the interior I could not help recalling a casual remark one of them had made to me the night before.

'Last time out,' he said, 'I never saw daylight for three weeks. Many of us don't. There's plenty of work to be done inside when the boat's running on the surface—and when she isn't you're a good long way away from daylight.'

That is one reason why that submarine's store cupboards have food-stuffs in them that are not the regular rations of the Navy. The men in the submarines have a special diet, selected by a committee of specialists in feeding. It contains all the vitamins and other things that are necessary to make up in the human chemistry for lack of daylight. And those foodstuffs are specially selected also to tempt the appetite. Men who have lived under water for days on end lose their taste for food. Their meals have to be specially attractive to make them eat. Which is also the reason why the Navy doesn't send its apprentice cooks afloat in submarines.

Topsy-turvy Life

All the life on patrol water is topsy-turvy. The crew of surface craft have their dinner at midday and a cold supper in the evening. The submarine crew have a cold lunch and get their cooked meal in the evening. The reason is this. During the daylight hours the boat works submerged. She depends on the supply of air shut up in the boat. Cooking uses up air. So it is not until towards evening, when the captain has decided that he will come to the surface in the dusk and open the hatches, that he passes the word: 'Carry on cooking'. Then the evening meal is got ready.

Storing the food for a series of weeks is a fine art. Everything has to go into small space: there is no room to rummage about looking for a tin of this or a box of the other. Each day's 'raw material,' so to speak, has its own place. The goods required for the last day of the patrol are put in first. In front of them come those for the last day but one, and so on, until the front rows are occupied by everything the cook wants for the menu on the first day out. This means, of course, that all the meals for the whole trip are drawn up and scheduled before the boat starts to take in stores. And that system of stowing them ensures neatness and the proper use of every inch of room.

There are lots of odd things about life in a submarine. One is that you find the engine-room men working in thick overcoats and woollen scarves, with probably a good thick sweater underneath. That is all against one's mental picture of an engine room, which is always imagined as a place of heat and steam. But a submarine is no hothouse when the hatches are open.

Two Sets of Engines

It must always be remembered that submarines have two kinds of engines to drive them, the Diesel engines on the surface and electric engines under water. This is necessary because the Diesels need air to run and the electric engines do not. But whereas the Diesels can run day after day for upwards of 12,000 miles from one filling of the oil-tanks, the electric storage batteries that drive the under-water engines are exhausted after a few hours. Some types of boat can only proceed for four hours at eight knots on their 'electric engines.' Consequently under-water speed is always kept as low as possible so as not to exhaust the batteries too soon. Once they are run down the boat must come to the surface, when the engine-room hands turn the electric motors into dynamos, couple them up to the Diesel engines, and recharge the batteries. That is why submarines so often lie 'doggo' on the bottom when they are hunted: it is not only to stop the noise of the purring electric engines giving away their position to enemy listening apparatus. It is to save power in case a burst of under-water speed is suddenly needed to get away from a tight corner.

Submarines can stay at sea as long as 110 days. One of our boats was sent away suddenly on a prolonged cruise for a special reason, and for several weeks her 'beat' was near the Antarctic Circle, where she lived amid huge seas and bitter cold. There had been no time to put special clothing on board and the men had to make themselves cold-weather suits out of spare sailcloth that was among her stores. And when the men were on watch on the bridge they often had on two and three thickness of these improvised explorers' dresses, and yet were frozen almost stiff at the end of a two-hours' watch. That experience was noted by the Naval Stores Department. When another of our boats was suddenly detailed for a trip up to the Arctic, a hurry-call was sent to a nearby land station of the Fleet Air Arm and a store of warm flying suits was borrowed for the submariners.

Submariners Are Handymen

We always talk of the sailor as a handyman, but the men who work in submarines have to be doubly nippy at all sorts of unexpected jobs. When a repair has to be made, a matter of seconds may make all the difference between saving the ship and losing it. Engine-room men in these under-water craft carry out major repairs that you would swear could only be done with all the resources of a dockyard at hand.

If a depth charge falls uncomfortably near it can do a lot of damage just by concussion to all sorts of vital fittings. The confidential records of the submarine depots contain some hair-raising stories of the things these men-of-all-trades have done to keep the boat seaworthy while the captain at the periscope or in the control room was pitting his wits against the hunters so as to escape from the next barrage of depth charges.

(Continued on page 20)

SONGS OF FREEDOM

Forward! the day is breaking,
Earth shall be dark no more,
Millions of men are waking
On every sea and shore.
With trumpets and with banners;
The world is marching on;
The air rings with hosannas.
The field is fought and won.

Forward! the world before us
Listens to hear our tread;
And the calm heavens o'er us
Smile blessings on our head,
Hope like an eagle hovers
Above the way we go;
The shield of patience covers
Our hearts from every foe.

Forward! as nearer and nearer
Draw we unto our rest;
Joyous, the light shines clearer
In every faithful breast.
The past hath ceased to bind us,
Its chains are hurled away;
The deepest gloom behind us
Melts in the dawn of day.

(From "National Anthems and Other Songs of Freedom", edited by Mr. R. K. Prabhu, "The Bombay Chronicle", Bombay).

Hitler Drove 70,000 Into Fighting Him

Iron Cross Veterans Help Britain

BY JANE CUNLIFFE.

When Hitler made war on all those who disagreed with his regime he drove out of Germany to refuge in Britain a high percentage of men capable of hitting back by giving great aid to the Allied cause.

They are to be found, these friendly "enemies" for whom an Allied victory means the recovery of all they cherish most, in every branch of the nation's war machine. Their service for democracy is varied, but most important of all is that done by those who hold key positions in Britain's secret war laboratories. For many months now their special skill has been used to devise new and terrible weapons for the fight against the men who robbed them of all they had.

It is indeed, a strange sidelight on this war that British science, medicine (nearly 600 "enemy" doctors are now working in the army and navy, Government services and private practice), literature, art and music have all been enriched by new blood which has come from the European part of the Axis.

Refugees' Gratitude

Britain's Ministry of Labour has just completed an official industrial check-up of all the well-disposed "enemy" aliens—Italians, Germans and Austrians—in every part of the country

It was conducted on similar lines to the age-group registrations which have been taking place throughout Britain since the early days of war for conscription to the armed-forces, for civil defence duties and for the war factories. And it has produced some very interesting facts which reflect the strong desire of these refugees from Nazi tyranny to show their gratitude to the country which gave them refuge by something more substantial than lip service.

The high percentage of these 70,000 "enemies", who are engaged in front-line war work in British factories and in the services may have even surprised the authorities; for this was the first occasion on which the Government had conducted an official quiz into the professional activities of these men and women.

Women In The Services

It was found that fewer than 5 per cent of the refugees under the age of 40 were out of work.

Alien women are wearing the khaki of Britain's "women soldiers" the Auxiliary Territorial Service; the air-force blue of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force; and the dark blue of the Women's Royal Naval Service. A number already hold the King's commission.

Other non-British women are taking their turn at the wheels of the ambulance fleets, while many more are serving with the largest feminine war corps in the world—composed chiefly of housewives—the million-strong Women's Voluntary Services.

In all the various uniforms of Britain's A.R.P. services one may see dark-haired vivacious Italian

(Continued on Page 20)

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

THE LONDON GUN

Mr. William Illsley is a stocker. His job is to fit the stock to the action and barrels, and requires great precision; the work usually takes a fortnight. Mr. Illsley is a craftsman with generations of experience behind him. His father and grandfather were stockers before him, and he himself has been in the trade for fifty-three years.

Here is a customer examining his pair of new guns. So carefully have they been made, and so much time has been spent on every detail that it is exactly twelve months since he placed the order. He knows that the craftsmanship used to make his guns has given him a pair which could not be bettered anywhere in the world.

By MACDONALD HASTINGS

For three hundred years, the London-made shotgun has enjoyed an international reputation as the best gun which money can buy.

Gunmakers in other English cities turn out guns which shoot just as well, and in every country good guns are manufactured costing very much less. Yet, throughout the world, sportsmen who can afford them prefer to pay the price of a good car for a pair of guns with the name of a famous London maker on the barrels, rather than put up with a perfectly adequate firearm for the price of a push bike and the guarantee of any other gun-maker in Europe or America.

Why?

The pattern of the modern double-barrelled gun, developed and perfected almost entirely by generations of London gunsmiths, has long since been copied faithfully by every other gun-maker in the world. Ballistically, the sporting gun has made no appreciable advance in performance since the days of muzzle-loaders. In outline of stock and in its measurements, there has been no material departure from the classic form designed at the beginning of the nineteenth century by Joseph Manton, the greatest of all London gunsmiths.

No Radical Change

Lang, of London, made practical breech-loaders in 1850 Pape invented the system of 'choking' barrels in 1866. In 1876, Anson and Deeley patented the hammerless box lock, which is still the most universal action in use today. The self-ejector was perfected by various London gunsmiths about 1893. For fifty years there has been no radical change in the design of the shotgun. In the opinion of experts, the weapon—apart from the vagaries of fashion—has reached a stage in its development where no further improvement can be expected.

The Americans—so prolific in the creation of sporting rifles—have contributed the repeating principle to shotguns; but in other respects they have copied in English weapon. (The repeating gun has never been accepted by sportmen in Europe and, even in America, it is slowly going out of favour). The latest London modification in shotgun styles has been the perfection of the short-barreled gun by the modern gunsmith, Mr. Robert Churchill. Even this improvement is not accepted as an improvement by more conservative shots.

Secret Of Supremacy

London holds no mystery in the gunmaker's art which it doesn't share with the rest of the world. It employs no materials which aren't available to all other gunmakers. There is a refinement of balance and finish, a joy in handling and appearance, a nobility of shape and style which distinguishes a London-made gun from all other sporting guns. The secret of London's supremacy is that in London alone live families of craftsmen, who for generations have made guns by hand, and passed on from father to son a mastery over wood and metal by contrast with which the best productions

(Continued on page 18)

An Old Craft, Mass Production Cannot Beat

Here is a sportsman testing his new gun by shooting "clay pigeons"—clay discs propelled from traps in such a way as to imitate the flight of grouse or pheasants. A hit splits the "pigeon" into a hundred pieces.

The barrel maker is the first of the craftsmen to get to work in the making of a gun. Mr. Charles Field has been a barrel maker for very many years, and his father was a barrel maker for several decades before him. Here he is selecting a pair of rough steel tubes, from which the finished barrel will be made—about a fortnight's work.

WAR OF NERVES AGAINST TURKEY

GERMANY'S POLICY

With the last snows melting and the first signs of spring the latent anxieties of the average Turk have been again mounting to the surface.

There is no imminent danger which threatens Turkey, but one cannot help comparing Hitler's time-table for last year's operations with this year's possibilities and probabilities.

On March 1 last year Hitler's armies crossed the Danube and towards the middle of the same month they had reached, not only the Greek frontier but also the Turkish border. During those hours of anxiety many were those who thought that Turkey's turn to face the music had come but the danger had been averted. One only discovered later that Hitler's schedule included Russia as main objective for the 1941 campaign and that his attack on Crete was not the preparation for an onslaught on the Middle East but the closing of the access to the Dardanelles.

March, therefore, is the month of intense preparations and preliminary strategic moves and Turkey's attention has been focused on every step that Germany and its Allies undertake or are about to undertake. This attitude has been resumed in Turkish Government official declarations, in public speeches and in the Medjlis (the Grand National Assembly) as an attitude of "watchfulness, intense preparation and readiness."

German Propaganda

Much has been written or said lately about German strategic moves, preparations and concentrations. The truth is that owing to intensified control of the Bulgarian frontier, caused by the steady leakage of information from Axis and Axis-occupied countries, the amount of reliable information which trickles out is far too scanty in order to permit anybody to draw an accurate picture of future developments.

Turkey has at various stages during the last year been subjected to various attacks of what is known of as a "war of nerves." All countries about to be attacked by Germany have gone through the same experience and have had Goebbels propaganda machine turned on them at full blast. But there is a slight difference in the methods employed against those countries and those against Turkey which make one think that these periodical publicistic onslaughts are nothing but minor intimidation campaigns.

The difference consists in the following: whereas the German Press and Radio attacked other countries tearing to pieces with acrid criticism the internal systems of those countries and pointing out their alleged aggressive attitude or shall we say adherence to the "front of encirclement", attacks against Turkey have reserved themselves to pointing out to Turkey the alleged crimes of foreigners and foreign propaganda without ever touching either the fundamental institutions of Turkey or its general foreign policy.

Germany has tried to accommodate the general tenor of its propaganda to the main principle of Turkish foreign policy, repeatedly reaffirmed and always quoted in public statements and speeches: Strict neutrality. Goebbels has been more jealous than the Turkish Government in helping to preserve the latter's neutrality.

Significant Indications

Now, this is significant. It is significant because it means that Germany would rather keep Turkey out of the way with threats, intimidation and cheap advice than intervene with its armies should Turkey prove an obstacle. But one must not draw final conclusions from easy deductions. This may have been Germany's policy during the last year and before it was realised that the campaign against Russia had proved a gross miscalculation.

The few indications which are available in Turkey this Spring all point out that Germany has mobilised all her man-power and the entire industrial potential for one great and glorious attack on Russia. The Nazi regime and the future of Germany depend on this last gambler's throw and should Hitler lose again the fate of the Great German Empire can be regarded as settled. Where, therefore, does Turkey stand in Hitler's calculations?

To all competent political and military observers in Ankara it is agreed that Turkey comes to the front either in the event of German thrust towards the Caucasus or in the event of big German and Italian push on Suez and the Persian Gulf. As we have been accustomed lately to see in every military plan the preparation for a pincer movement in the case of the attack towards the Caucasus Turkey would form the manoeuvring ground for the right pincer of the German army, or in the alternative the left pincer of the Mediterranean push might try to thrust its way through the Anatolian plateau.

The Anatolian Plateau

But all this easier said than done. The Anatolian plateau presents numberless natural difficulties. It averages 2,000 feet throughout and towards the north-eastern frontier it reaches heights that show that we have passed in the Caucasus and we reach altitudes of something like 9,500 feet. Anatolia possesses one main railway line across the middle and no roads at all. Should a German army manage to penetrate and overcocme all these difficulties the preparations for bringing up supplies would be so immense that they would impair Germany's fighting strength on the other fronts of more immediate and vital importance.

It must be admitted that in the case of the second alternative once the eastern borders of Turkey are reached, there would be no formidable obstacle in the way of a rapid advance towards the oil-fields of Iraq, the Persian Gulf and Iranian oil-fields, because here instead of mountains as in the north-east, flat country suitable for a mechanised army would favour a rapid advance. The preparations, however, in both alternatives would have to be carried out with the same extreme efficiency and would place the same strain on the German war machine.

The Trade Agreement

From the strategic point of view, therefore, Germany must think twice before embarking on this venture, which must, however, be included in all calculations. Hitler has never been a master mind of logic. Furthermore there are no economical considerations and no political considerations to keep Germany from attacking Turkey should the decision be taken. In the first place, the German-Turkish Trade Agreement of October last year was a brilliant propagandist achievement on the part of Germany. But that was all. Now, after six months of application the result is nil. This was foreseen by all economic experts both Turkish and foreign.

The previous system of special compensations had given plenty of scope for a regular goods exchange between those two countries but never was more than 60 per cent of the amount asked for, used. Germany, concentrating her whole energy on her war effort, cannot supply the goods. Turkey will not move a single ton unless the respective ton from Germany has reached a Turkish harbour. This was stipulated in the agreement. Small quantities have been moved, it is true, but it is not without amusement that one finds out that the contraband carried from Central Europe to Turkey via Bulgarian ports, has in these last months reached the £1,000,000 mark. Hitler has therefore no economic considerations to spare Turkey.

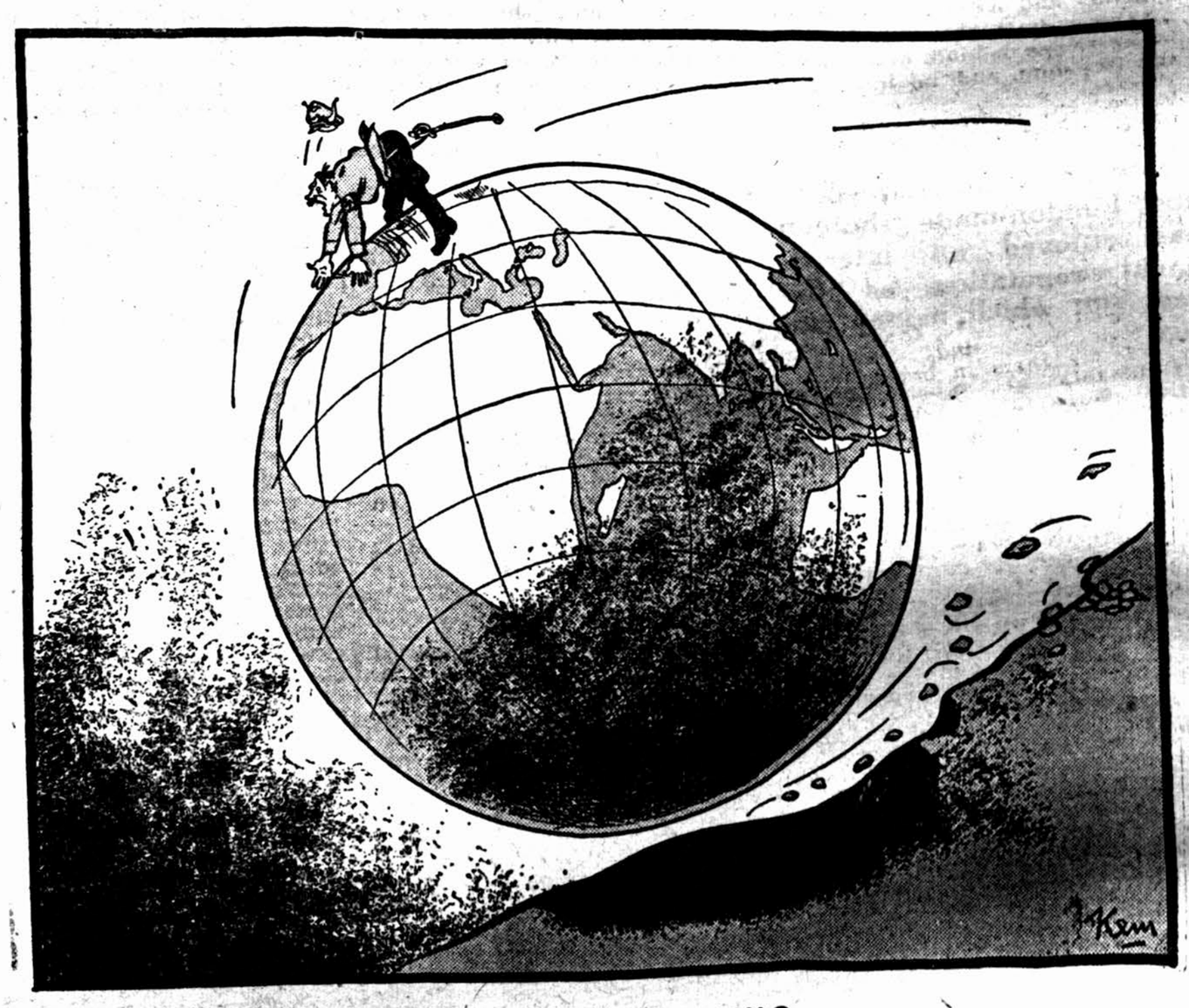
Anglo-Turkish Alliance

From the political point of view it is enough to remark that whenever the Turkish Press discusses the situation and the position of Turkey towards Germany and Great Britain in a comparative sort of way, Germany is called "our friend" whereas Great Britain is called constantly "our ally." This is all Hitler has achieved by signing the Ten Years Pact of Friendship with Turkey, which one must admit is mighty little. Nor has the Press Protocol attached to this pact muzzled the Turkish Press which is still free in its criticism of the Axis as it is free to criticise the shortcomings of Turkey's ally. There are, therefore, no political considerations to stop Hitler from attacking Turkey.

Hitler is, however, obliged to distribute his man-power in such a manner as to try by every possible means to keep out of Turkey and to try and encircle the country. Isolated, Turkey could eventually be placed in a position so as not to be able to do anything in order to comply with her chief aim which is the preservation of the national territory. She would, in any case, be completely cut off from her chief supply lines. This is why Turkey watches the Libyan campaign and the Russian front with equal anxiety and interest. When General Wavell said that in spite of the Russian Winter offensive, the preparations for the Caucasus and Iran must go on with increased intensity, man never said a truer word and this word was very much appreciated at the time, so much so that in Ankara political circles it is being repeated now.

Hitler has been marking time during the winter, in the hope that Axis successes would turn

(Continued on page 20)



HE SET THE BALL ROLLING...

Cartoon from the *Cartoon Comment*

THE WORLD OF SHAKESPEARE

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

By Prof. G. WILSON KNIGHT

Shakespeare wrote when the structure of medieval Christendom had collapsed.

So too the strength of Great Britain herself has proved no strength of isolation, of pure breed, but rather a strength of inclusion. Throughout history, invaders, emigrants, and refugees have contributed variously to the body of our islanded way of life. And that is why Britain's influence has also expanded and an empire grown able to include the cultures of other races. Such is the inclusive nature of the British genius.

Something similar has happened in the United States of America, whose vast population is only in part Anglo-Saxon. Language does more than descent to determine character; and the varied racial stocks of Great Britain and North America are one in their vassalage to Shakespeare's language.

It is always hard to select from Shakespeare's world. But I would draw attention to just three things which seem, at the moment important.

The first is the sea. Shakespeare continually compares human turmoils to stormy voyages over dangerous waters. Tragedy is a 'shipwreck' and comic action is played out across a background of maritime adventure and merchandise. Britain's world-influence derives from the personal initiative of brave men to whom the ocean was no hostile barrier but a way to be opened up—to America and other lands. Shakespeare wrote in that greatest age of our sea-adventure.

Here he is writing of sea-tempest in *"Pericles"*:

Thou God of this great vast, rebuke these surges,
Which wash both heaven and hell; and thou, that hast
Upon the winds command, bind them in brasse,
Having call'd them from the deep.
. . . . . Thou stormest venomously;
Wilt thou spit all thyself? The seaman's whistle
Is as a whisper in the ears of death.
Unheard.

His last play but one, *"The Tempest,"* is a mystic parable telling of sea-loss and resurrection:

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made:
Those are pearls that were his eyes:
Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a sea-change
Into something rich and strange. . .

In the ocean-volume of Shakespeare's poetry you may feel the English-speaking races bound on ever-greater voyages of discovery.

It is so with Shakespeare's more human interest. His persons are shown as gradually discovering their true selves. This happens with Katharine the Shrew, Benedick, Orsino; with Lear—indeed all the tragic heroes; and with Cardinal Wolsey. Truth to oneself is truth to others:

This above all—to thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man.

Honesty involves loyalty, and we have a long list of faithful retainers and friends—all descendants of Faulconbridge in "King John", whose loyalty is a loyalty to England. And there is a corresponding horrór at treachery and ingratitude, as in Henry V's tirade at what we should call a group of 'fifth-columnists'. Both aspects recur in Enobarbus, Antony's faithful follower, who plays at last a Judas role, only to realise that he has offended most deeply against, not his master, but himself.

Yet basic rectitude may, as in *"Lear"*, demand that a servant oppose a master's wickedness:

Hold your hand, my lord,
I have serv'd you ever since I was a child,
But better service have I never done you
Than now to bid you hold.

At the end of Othello, the rough, insensitive Emilia towers suddenly to grand proportions in denunciation of her husband's villainy Though his stage be filled with fine aristocracy, the virtues Shakespeare rates most highly are those basic to human nature, the rough uncut diamonds of human nobility and courage. Or, if these are absent, honesty at least may remain.

The humour of Falstaff is dependent, as best humour must be, on honesty. He goes to the wars whilst deriding military honour. Can honour 'set to a limb' or heal a wound? He will not be led from common-sense by a flashy phrase. Falstaff is, surely, very much alive to-day. We may have to fight like Henry V, but we need not deny that Falstaff's humour derives from a pre-eminently British commonsense.

And what of Shakespeare's bad people? There are the subtle, Machiavellian types, in whom wickedness is also duplicity: Iago; Iachimo, 'slight thing of Italy'; the impostor Claudius; the evil persons in *"Lear"*, whose swift degradation and descent to sadistic cruelty appears, unfortunately, so eminently modern; the grand-style protagonists of crime, Richard III and Macbeth, whom lust for power drives to self-destruction; and the would-be iron soldiers, Hotspur and Coriolanus, though the one has some attractive qualities, and the other cannot live up to his harsh intentions.

So Shakespeare's drama defines our world-conflict, expressing qualities difficult to label, 'integrity' and 'humour'. It is an 'honest' world and a 'good-humoured' world for which the English-speaking nations fight.

Our third heading must lead us just a little further. We are, I think, somewhat diffident about claiming our cause as purely Christian. That very fact witnesses an honesty Shakespeare would approve.

He has, of course, many passages directly religious. But I would point rather to those tendencies in which human nature is felt as reaching up to, without claiming, Christ-likeness. As when Duke Theseus refuses to scorn the simple rustics who come to entertain him. They mean well and he accepts them for their intention Though men may stammer and prove tongue-tied in their nervousness, nevertheless, says Theseus:

Out of that silence, yet I picked a welcome.
Love therefore and tongue-tied simplicity
In least speak most, to my capacity.

Such instinctive charity ripens elsewhere to the great assertion of mercy as a universal power overarching the dignity of monarchs:

It is twice blest.
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The throned monarch better than his crown.
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings.
But mercy is above this sceptred sway;
It is enthroned in the heart of kings;
It is an attribute to God himself,
And earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy seasons justice.

After the great tragedies, so deeply concerned with the agonies and the blessedness of human existence, we need not wonder at those strangely mystic plots of his last plays, leading to *"Henry VIII"*, a work rich in Christian feeling and ending with Cranmer's prophecy over the child Eli-

(Continued On Page 22)

A NEW ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF THE QURAN

The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" already know that Maulana Abdul Majid's translation of the Quran was completed some months back and now they will be glad to hear that the famous Taj Company of Lahore has undertaken to publish it in thirty instalments at the rate of one "para" a month. From the specimen pages received it becomes quite clear that this stupendous work is in safe hands. Each instalment will be priced at Rs. 2 and orders can be booked in advance

There are already several admirable translations of this holy book of Islam in the English language, some by Christians and others by Muslims. Of these translations the late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall's was perhaps the best, for it was done by an Englishman who was also Musalman. Allama Abdullah Yusuf Ali's translation is also of a high order. Maulvi Muhammad Ali's translation is also regarded as one of the best. But the translation that is being presented now is of a different order altogether. It not only contains profuse notes the main purpose of which is to show the Quran in its pristine purity, but since the Musalman believe that their holy book is a continuation of the previous revealed scriptures, the author has made a searching and thorough study of the same in order to explain the innumerable references, occurring in the Quran. Therin lies its chief merit which is not to be found elsewhere. We hope that the translation, when it is out, will fulfil a real want.

Z. A. B.

"The Journalist"

The April issue contains a life-sketch of that well-known Marathi journalist, Mr. R. K. Tatnis, who is also a Bombay Municipal Corporator, and shows why he has been liked by some as he has been feared by others. The article on "Foreign exploitation of Indian market" is one that should be an eye-opener to both our advertising agents and to our Indian newspaper publishers. "The Journalist" touches on journalism in different Indian provinces, and is also invading the province of Indian Filmdom which should be all to the good.

At Rs 3 annual or single copy Ans 4. "The Journalist" must find favour both with the intelligent general public and the journalistic profession.

MARTYRDOM OF HUSEIN

IMAM HUSAIN, My M. A. Al-Haj Sabmin. Can be had from the author, Mahboob Manzil, Paltan Road, Bombay Py. 84. Crown 8. vo Cloth bound. Rs. 1-8.

The book is only a short review of the life of Hazrat Husein with a special reference to the tragic happenings at the battle-fied of Karbala. The author seems to have made a passion of his life to depict the life of a chosen son of Islam in his true glory and he has certainly succeeded in his task. Unfortunately a large number of mistakes of printin have crept in which could have been easily avoided. The book is dedicated to Mr. Muhammad Tahir who contributes a very beautiful introduction in which he brings out all the salient features of the tragedy enacted at Karbala 1300 years ago. He rightly sounds a note of warning against making the martyrdom of Imam Husein an occasion only for lamentation and says that the real significance of his sacrifice should be taken to heart by the whole humanity.

Gujerati Books

"PREM MAHIMA" ("Glory of Love") is the title of a Gujerati booklet published by Mr. Jehangir Ardeshar Debu, discoursing on the difficult subject of love, True love, on which poets and philosophers have waxed eloquent and written big volumes, and whose praises will surely be sung in future

The author is now well-known as one of the small number of Parsi youths who write correct Gujerati in the press, on literature and music, but his incursion into the thorny problem of love at an age—he is only 21—is a rather bold step which will make the old foggies like the present reviewer shake their head gravely. His precautionary advice to youth, who are the votaries or victims of Cupid (and his dart) to avoid the pitfalls, will probably be endorsed by those who have gone through the fiery ordeal, which suggests rather a precocity. But the truth of the Persian poet who sang in this strain "boozorgi ba akla ast na ba sal, tavangiri ba dil ast na ba mal" (age is to be measured by wisdom, not by years, riches are to be measured by heart, not by earthly goods) will be permitted, especially in view of the fact that the author lately won the gold medal for standing first in the essay competition on "Human Life" run by the R. R. Char Chaturbhuj Nilkanth Sangitalaya Samiti The author has deservedly secured the monetary help from an appreciative citizen in order to enable him to print this work and distribute copies freely, from his residence at Digi St., Navsari

OLD FOGGIE

"SCIENTIFIC CURIOSITIES OF SEX LIFE"

By Dr. Rustam J. Mehta, D. B. Taraporevala Sons and Co., Fort, Bombay. Pp 360. Price Rs. 3/2

The author has obviously taken great pains to make an interesting collection of facts regarding sex. The first part of the book (22 chapters) deals with "Strange Deviations of the Sexual Impulse, while the second is devoted to "Curious Sexual Beliefs and Customs" (8 chapters). As an instance of curious facts may be mentioned (p. 24) the 'End of Napoleon Bonaparte" Napoleon's sexual appetite was known to be phenomenal, but towars the end he suffered from progressive feminisation and his apparent chastity at St. Helena was due to this cause.

The first part contains a chapter on Incest, but as the author himself admits that it is not an aberration, it should properly have been included in the second part. The second part mentioned the curious custom of "couvade", still prevalent in some parts of the world, which consists in the husband pretending to be going through the same suffering and illness as his wife at the birth of a child and even afterwards. There is also a chapter on Birth Control, which is hardly entitled to be called a curious custom at the present day, when it has become so common in all civilized countries.

The printer is to be blamed for the confusion seen in pages 209 to 224 where page 209 is followed by 212, 213 by 216 and 217 by 220.

R. D. KARVE.

"Fuldana"

By CHANDRAKANT MANGALJI OZA

This is a collection of poems—a bouquet of flowers—for little children. The choice of subjects is wide and varied and will appeals to children

H M.

THEY ALSO SERVE.....

A Short Story By M. N. Srinivas

Dasa's heart was not in his work He mechanically gathered the jasmines for the night worship. Gathering jasmines for the God while the world outside the temple writhed in agony!

"You have no business to sit at home in comfort while your brothers are beaten by British 'lathis' and thrown into gaols." the volunteer had told the crowd that evening. The first batch of volunteers for the Salt Satyagraha had just left Kendur for Bombay. These boys had justified their existence while he, Dasa, a bearded man of forty, was looking after a stone-god!

"Come out, court imprisonment and break the laws", another volunteer had said. All the volunteers were then heavily garlanded as ten thousand throats shouted "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai! Kendur volunteers ki jai." The memory of it again sent up a warm glow into Dasa's temples.

"What can.....?" a feeble voice shook Dasa rudely out of his self-absorption. It was the old widow, a regular visitor to the temple.

"Why do you come so noiselessly? You frightened me," Dasa demurred.

"I am sorry. I was asking you, what can four children do against the English who have machines that can rain death? Don't you think the boys are stupid?" The old woman thought that Dasa would differ from the rest and agree with her.

"Do you know who leads them?" Dasa asked her, hardly concealing his superior air.

She answered "Gandhi. But what can he do against a great army?"

"Will not God Rama help the virtuous?"

"But the English have guns" she protested.

"When Rama is with you, even you, a toothless old hag, can conquer an army. Really you have poor faith"! Dasa knew that this last thrust would go home.

The woman's commonsense protested against Dasa's idea, but she did not dare to voice it. She went out after sipping the spoonful of sacred water.

Dasa closed his temple a little earlier than usual. He fetched a Kannada paper from a neighbour and sat devouring the news in the yellow light of the hurricane lantern. The paper was one long account of arrests, lathi and bayonet charges, and 'raids' by the police for seizing Seditious publications. The smudgy photos of the volunteers were printed on the first page and below was an eulogising article on them.

Dasa's eyes alighted on a news-item. An old Bengalee had resigned his Government job and had enlisted himself as a volunteer. Interviewed by the reporter he had said, "I leave six children and a wife behind me. I was their sole support no doubt, but I have firm faith that God will look after them."

A thought struck Dasa. A mad thought. Why should he not go to the "Front"? He had no wife or child. And any one would look after the temple An old man with six children and a wife had thrown up his job! His present job meant security, but security was not all. These volunteers may die to-morrow, but their names would be written in letters of gold in the pages of India's history, as the local Congress Secretary had said.

Dasa then lapsed into day-dreaming. He imagined himself addressing crowded meetings all over India. Huge receptions at every station. His face submerged in garlands. Denouncing the English in severe terms. He would be known for great courage. And when the police arrested him, the procession following him to the jail would be a mile long. His great, bearded face would be in every newspaper.

Dasa would suggest clever moves to Gandhi. And after the British were driven out, Dasa would be made the head of the Kendur State. And then he would throw C. I. D. Inspector Raja into jail!.....So he dreamt on till he fell asleep.

He had a strange dream. God Rama (attired in Dasa's 'khaddar' gown!) ordered him "I can look after myself, you go join Gandhi." Then someone was chasing him round the temple shouting "Coward," "Coward!"

His mind was made up when he woke up. He put his 'khaddar' gown and went to the Congress Secretary's house.

The Secretary peered at him through his thick lenses. "I won't give a pie to any God even if I have to live in Hell for a million years", he thundered before Dasa had spoken a word.

"I haven't come here to beg. I only wish to inform you that I want to join the Satyagraha", Dasa announced haughtily.

"You!"

"Perhaps you feel like laughing at me."

"No, no. Our movement isn't confined to the educated....Are you prepared to hoist the flag this evening against the Magistrate's orders?"

"I don't know how to hoist a flag."

"It's not difficult. The point is, are you prepared to go to jail?"

The Secretary had roused Dasa's ire again. "I am prepared even to lay down my life," he said spiritedly.

"We have no use for it now... So we meet you at the temple this evening. At six. The meeting will take place in the field adjoining your temple."

Dasa dyed his robe in yellow and hung it out to dry. He found someone to look after the temple—a very eager substitute. Who would refuse a job with a steady income and a cottage nestling in a garden? Dasa tied up his belongings into a roll. He was fully prepared for the jail.

The Secretary appeared at five-thirty, with an eager, expectant crowd behind him. News had spread like wild fire that the priest Dasa was going to break the law.

Dasa began worshipping the God before the crowd. He prostrated before the image saying loudly "I prostrate for the last time to you I am sorry I have to leave you. But the call is great. I am going out of the temple, but you are there in the temple of my heart..."

"Come out. Why do you waste time mumbling nonsense to a non-existent God?" the Secretary rasped.

But Dasa stood at the gate singing a song he had composed that morning. God Rama appears to Dasa in a dream and orders him to leave the temple to serve Gandhi. The climax of the song was Dasa's vision in which Rama and Gandhi appear as one Dasa had a good voice and the crowd melted before the music.

Girls then sang a patriotic song and put the vermillion mark on his forehead. A reporter's camera clicked. A policeman was vigorously scribbling notes on his pad.

Dasa began the speech well, abusing the police, the Rajah of Kendur, and the British. All the previous seditious speeches looked pro-Government beside Dasa's. The Secretary was pleased. He was enjoying the policeman's annoyance.

"I am going to be arrested. But let me assure those sons of the Devil, the police, that my arrest does not mean the death of the Movement. On the contrary, fuel will be added to the fire. The flames will singe the Kendur Raja's beard (the crowd laughed hysterically). Ten men will go to jail for every hair on my cheek. The prisons will burst with men. The police imprison only the body. But none can imprison the unconquerable spirit (jeers at the police)."

Dasa suddenly ripped the buttons of his gown, and exposing his hairy chest to the crowd, yelled. "This body may be cast into a cell. But can anyone imprison the spirit it houses?.....We may suffer torture in jails. But posterity will worship us and it will spit at the Rajah of Kendur and these police."

He suddenly became more matter of fact. "Soon I will be in jail. You should not make any noise or in anyway prevent the police from arresting me. If you do, you will be betraying the Civil Disobedience Movement. You know Gandhi has ordered that we should follow Truth and Non-Violence. If you insist on following me to the jail (as he hoped they would), do so as a disciplined army and not as a band of monkeys."

He noticed a sudden stir in the crowd. "What's that noise there? Keep quiet. I will be arrested in a second. Keep quiet." But the noise swelled. The crowd whistled, booed, and jeered at the retreating police.

Dasa asked the Secretary, "What's the matter?"

"It seems the police are going out without arresting you. Perhaps they were not ready with a warrant."

Visions of his photo in the papers and of a huge crowd following him to the jail crashed to the ground. His cherished day dreams went to pieces.

"What shall I do now?" he wailed.

"You will surely be arrested next month on the flag-hoisting day," the Secretary assured him.

"What! have I to wait another month?" The thought of having to wait another month was anguish.

"Many have waited longer...." came the laconic reply.

Before the court on wife-brought charges of desertion and non-support, Mose Brown meekly admitted his guilt and offered nothing in extenuation except that the lady talked too much.

"That's no excuse for desertion, Mose," said the judge. "Don't you know that the law gives a woman the right to talk all she wants to"

"Yassuh, Jedge I knows it do. Only Lucy she never stop talkin'. She keep it up stiddy, mo'nin,' noon and night, day in day out, till it git so I cain't stan 'it no mo' Jedge."

His mournful earnestness impressed the court.

"She does? What does she talk about?"

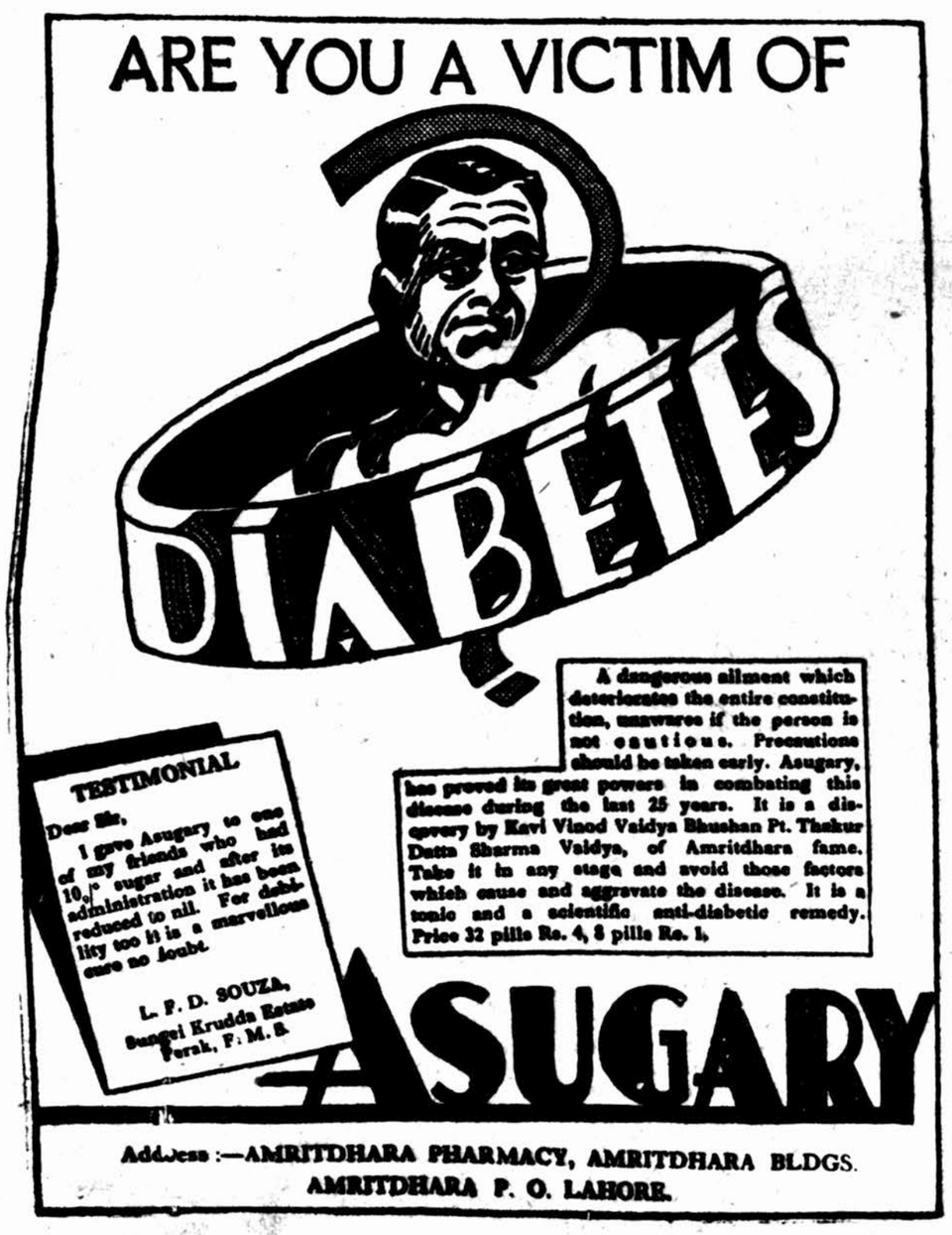
Mose wagged his head sorrowfully. "Jedge, suh," he said. "she don't say."

* * *

The newly-rich woman was trying to make an impression.

"I clean my diamonds with ammonia," she said, "my rubies with Bordeaux wine, my emeralds with Danzig brandy, and my sapphires with fresh milk."

"I don't clean mine," said the quiet woman sitting next to her. "When they get dirty I just throw them away."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WHY HITLER IS ON DEFENSIVE?

A Week Of War

By N. G. JOG

APRIL, 24.

We are approaching the end of April. There are yet no signs however, of the long-boasted Nazi spring offensive coming. If Hitler does not strike in the next few days, this will be the first blitzless April of the present war.

This is rather an anti-climax after all the sensational stories of Nazi preparations we have been hearing for so many months. Only a few weeks ago the German Propaganda Bureau officially proclaimed the end of winter and anticipated the early launching of a gigantic campaign. Military commentators have been busy discussing where the blow would fall Russia, Turkey, Syria Egypt, even Britain have been on the "qui vive" for many days now, while Malta has stood up gallantly to the non-stop bombing, which was meant to be the curtain-raiser to the Nazi spring play. In refusing to be "Creted", the heroic defenders of Malta have given a very valuable respite to Allied armies in the Near and Middle East. General Auchinleck has recently completed an extensive tour of the Ninth and Tenth Armies. The Allied bastions in Syria, Iran, Iraq, Transjordan are in their battledress ready for the fray.

Reason No. 1

Why has Hitler postponed his "Der Tag"? In the first place because of Russia. There is no doubt whatsoever that the war of attrition which Russia has waged ceaselessly all through the winter has taken a heavy toll of German man power and "material." It is true that the Red Army has not achieved all the objectives which it set before itself while launching its counter-offensive last December. But it has still retained the initiative it then wrested from the Wehrmacht. It has denied all rest and recuperation to the tired German armies and has seriously interfered with the German spring preparations.

Again and again have the German commanders been compelled to throw the reserves they were laboriously marshalling behind the front into some threatened sector of the battle-line, while the Luftwaffe had to go all out in supplying and saving a number of encircled German garrisons. The 16th Army in Staraya Russa, for example, has been dependant entirely upon air-borne provisions.

While maintaining a fierce pressure all along the 2,000 mile front, Stalin has been simultaneously busy in building up his own reserves for the forthcoming trial of strength. He has never underrated the striking power of the German war machine, while a large part of the industrial resources of the Soviet are denied to him Thanks to his foresight, however, the armaments factories built in the Urals are standing him in good stead to-day while he has a limitless reservoir of man power to draw upon

Allied help also has been reaching him in an increasing measure and a spirit of calm confidence now pervades the length and breadth of the U.S.S.R. The Russians are not merely ready to meet the spring offensive but are also talking of launching an offensive of their own! "We have sufficient reserves to expel all invaders from the occupied regions", observed M. Lozovsky, Chief of the Soviet Information Bureau at a press conference the other day.

A Swan-Song

Hitler has already lost the war of nerves, which always precedes his real works. There are no signs of jitters in the Soviet and they do not even appear to be interested in Hitler's time-table. They are grimly carrying on their own programme and, indeed, there are indications that Stalin is ready to start his own spring offensive Finland has already a foretaste of it and reinforcements are being rushed to the front. A big showdown is expected particularly in South Ukraine and an attack of Fedosia is said to be imminent This is understandable in view of the fact that the Germans are likely to strike their hardest on this sector, so as to make it their spring-board for the Caucasus

It is obvious, therefore, that Hitler's spring offensive has been robbed of much of its dark terror by the Soviet. The boot is rather on the other foot by now and there are many competent observers who believe that the forthcoming offensive will prove the swan-song of the Fuhrer. Lord Beaverbrook, who has closely studied the situation in Russia, observed in New York that "Russia may settle the war in 1942" He also advocated the establishment of a second front in Western Europe so as to help Russia and shorten the war.

What are the chances of such a long-desired consummation? It is refreshing to note that British spokesman are no longer dismissing such a possibility out of hand as they were unfortunately in the habit of doing ever since the suggestion was first mooted by Stalin. The recent visit of General Marshall who is recognised as the apostle of offensive action, to Britain has helped considerably in a reorientation of outlook, and the series of billiant Commando raids on the west coast of Europe has galvanised public hopes in this connection

On the other hand, it has made the Germans panicky and the recent dispatch of General Rundstedt to France is an index of German nervousness. No wonder Hitler's spring offensive is seriously upset. Unless and until he secures his rear in the West it will be a foolhardy adventure to launch an all-out attack on Russia. From Norway to Spain, therefore, the Germans are busy raising fortifications and keeping a constant watch on every inch of the coast

R. A. F.'s Second Front

Whatever their nuisance value may be, however, the Commando raids even if frequently carried out cannot amount to an invasion. And a moment's thought convinces us that a regular scale invasion of Europe is not immediately feasible In spite of the serious situation in Russia, there are still a number of well-equipped German divisions in France, Holland and Norway and the appointment of Rundstedt shows that Hitler is keenly alive to the danger in the West.

An invasion of Europe will reach the state of probability only when Britain and her Allies establish not merely a relative but absolute air mastery over Germany—as absolute as the Germans had over the Allies when they conquered France. That was the deciding factor of the war in 1940 and maybe it may prove so again in 1943—in the reverse direction. Meanwhile it is gratifying to find that the R.A.F. is hitting hard at Germany and the German-occupied countries of Europe. One may even say that a second front has already been opened by the R.A.F. in the air and that so far it is getting the better of its enemy. While the Commando raids have a limited value, the bombers can bite deep into the heart of the enemy and disorganise his production and affect the morale of its civilian population.

Petain Hindenburged

The postponement of the spring offensive does not appear surprising viewed in this light. Caught between the unrelenting pressure of the Red Army in the East and the hammer blows of the R.A.F. in the West, Hitler is compelled to revise his original strategy— in fact to remain on the defensive. It is true that he cannot continue in this stage for long and that like a wild animal he will have to break out somewhere in sheer desperation. He may yet have some secret weapon up his sleeve and the possibility of gas warfare, for example, can never be discountenanced. But that will be a sure pointer to the end of his resources, the last gruesome act in the war tragedy.

That Hitler has not yet lost his diplomatic finesse is evident, however, from his bloodless conquest of Vichy France. The octogenarian Petain has proved his last victim as the doddering Hindenburg proved his first. The latter imposed Hitlerism on Germany and the former has now allowed himself to be liquidated by a tool of Hitler. The senility of one man again bids fair to send a nation to its doom.

The return of Laval to power practically means that France has now passed into the camp of the enemy. There is no doubt whatsoever that left to himself Laval would not hesitate to declare war on his late Allies. It is only the fear of the temper of the French people which will compel him to move step by step on the path of collaboration with the Axis, as chalked out by him long ago and unabashedly reaffirmed on the assumption of office.

The ambitious Darlan still remains the successor of Marshal Petain and is now invested with the complete command of the French army, navy and air force. One may yet entertain some doubt whether he will surrender the French fleet to Hitler but under Laval's tutelage he may be compelled to do so later on if not immediately, by the back door if not by the front. The earlier Geneva report that the fleet has already passed into German hands has however, proved incorrect so far.

Syria—A Ruse

A situation is, however, likely to arise when an armed clash between the French and British navies will be unavoidable. For example, if French transports to North Africa carrying supplies for Rommel are escorted by French warships, the Royal Navy is bound to intervene. And after the experience in Syria last year, one can no longer hope that the French soldiers and sailors will refuse to fight the British It is even possible that Hitler may make Vichy France the spearhead of his attack on the Middle East through Syria, the ostensible excuse being to wrest that colony back for Vichy from General de Gaulle.

The Nazis may prefer the Middle East to Russia as the main field of their offensive, as they may hope thereby to contact their Jap allies somewhere on the Persian Gulf. They may thereby also cut an important route of supplies to the Soviet via Iran and also imperil communications between India and Britain. This is a grand pincer strategy, which we cannot ignore and for which the Allies must be prepared for. The importance of Madagascar in this context cannot be exaggerated.

The Japanese war is in a state of suspended animation for the last two weeks except in Burma. But the movements of the Japanese fleet in the Indian Ocean yet remain mysterious and menacing and the Japs may well have decided to take a breather before synchronising their offensive with that of Germany. It would be foolish in the meanwhile to believe that Japan has shot its bolt. The danger to India remains still—very real and very near and may reach us in an accentuated form any moment. The next two months will prove the most decisive in the present phase of the war.

COMMUNAL CASES TO BE WITHDRAWN

DACCA, April 25.

As a result of discussion among the representatives of Hindus and Muslims in the presence of Mr. Fazlul Huq, Chief Minister, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, Finance Minister and the Nawab Bahadur of Dacca, Minister for Agriculture and Industries, unanimous decision to withdraw all communal cases including those under Section 302 I.P.C. was arrived at. The decision will be placed before the Cabinet meeting which will be held on April 27.

The Ministers accompanied by Hindu and Muslim leaders of the Province will, it is said, hold meetings in the countryside with a view to bringing communal unity.—United Press.

MORADABAD, April 23.

With reference to the report of the promulgation here of the order under Section 144 Cr. P C. on April 20, it was stated that some arrests were made for violation of the order. This is an error. The arrests were actually made in connection with the communal clash and did not relate to any violation of the District Magistrate's Order.—A. P.

ANOTHER AIR ATTACK ON MANDALAY

Japanese Progress Through Shan States

NEW DELHI, April 25.

The Burma Communique says:

IRRAWADDY FRONT: There are still no reports of further ground action. Yet another air attack on Mandalay was reported.

Chinese Expeditionary Force: Recent reports are confused regarding the Japanese progress in their northward drive through the Shan States. It is fairly clear that the drive has made progress. —A.P.

PROPOSED MINISTRY-FORMATION IN ASSAM

SHILLONG, April 25.

Sir Mohommad Saadullah, ex-Premier of Assam, had an interview with His Excellency the Governor of Assam yesterday. It is understood the interview was in connection with the possibility of forming a Ministry in the Province.

Sir Mohommad claims to have an 'absolute majority' in the Assam Assembly.—United Press.

MADRAS SALES TAX CASE IN FEDERAL COURT

NEW DELHI April 25.

Arguments were concluded and judgment was reserved in the Madras Government's appeal in the Federal Court relating to the Madras General Sales Tax Act. Messrs. Boddu Paidanna Sons, are the respondents in the case.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Advocate General, Madras winding up the case, pointed out that one way to give effect to both Federal and Provincial lists in the Government of India Act was to confine taxation on production and manufacture within the Federal sphere and exclude from it taxation on the sale of goods

He contended that no one on the respondent's side had urged that both the lists should not be given effect to. He pointed out that it was a matter of common knowledge that goods while remaining in the factory and before issue from the factory were subject to sale or sales in succession. He emphasised that it was possible that the same income or goods could be subjected to taxation both by the Centre and by the Provinces.—A. P.

BARODA, April 24.—The Debt Conciliation Boards established by the Government in Baroda, Vyara, Dabhoi, Patan, Amreli and Navsari divisions scaled down debts amounting to Rs. 8,288 to Rs. 2,676 during the month of March.—United Press.

Biggest Single Offensive

British Fighter Command's Attack On Flushing

LONDON, April 25.

The Fighter Command's attack on Flushing was its biggest single offensive operation of the war. Many squadrons of Spitfires escorted a force of Boston bombers to raid the docks.

All bombers were brought safely home. "As Bostons' swung in to attack I saw bombs go down" one Spitfire pilot said, "We watched explosions and clouds of smoke which followed and next saw another load go straight into the middle of some large buildings. Even larger explosions then occurred. The last I saw, was direct hits on the pier which must have been badly damaged."

DOG-FIGHTS WITH FOCKEWULFS

Spitfire squadrons which followed the bombers into the target area encountered strong opposition from Fockewulf 190's. One squadron was involved in dogfights with some thirty Fockewulfs at 20,000 feet. They destroyed one and damaged others. Two pilot officers of an Eagle squadron on their way back shot down a three-engined Junker's 52 troops carrier into the sea. Later in the afternoon.

A strong force of fighters carried out a second offensive operation over Northern France. In the course of this sweep a New Zealand Fighter Squadron attacked four Fockewulf 190's without loss to themselves. The squadron definitely destroyed three, and a fourth, which was last seen going down in flames, they claimed as probably destroyed.—Reuter.

BRITISH PLANES OVER DENMARK

One Plane Crashes Down

STOCKHOLM, April 25.

According to a Copenhagen dispatch British Aircraft flew over wide areas of Denmark on Thursday night, dropping bombs in various places. A big British plane crashed at Soender in Jylland. Three British Officers baled out unhurt. They were later detained by the police. the dispatch adds.

According to a Stockholm dispatch to the Vichy News Agency, the British plane which crashed in Denmark last night was on the way to bomb Germany.

The alert lasted from 1-48 to 2-55.—Reuter.

BRITISH FIGHTERS OVER NORTHERN FRANCE

LONDON, April 24.

An Air Ministry Communique states "This afternoon (Friday) a small force of bombers with strong fighter escort attacked shipyards and other targets in the docks at Flushing.

Our fighters also made sweeps inland over the coast of Northern France. Five enemy aircraft were destroyed, nine of our fighters are missing."—Reuter.

Nazi Planes Over Malta Destroyed: 12 Damaged

MALTA, April 25.

One Nazi plane was destroyed and twelve were damaged over Malta on Friday according to an official "communique." Losses inflicted on the enemy were one destroyed, one severely damaged and eleven damaged. R.A.F. fighters met the enemy engaging in dog fights with their escorts.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVER ENGLISH S.-E. COAST

LONDON, April 25.

Four enemy aircraft were over the English south-east coast for a short time this morning dropping bombs in two places. In the afternoon two enemy aircraft flew a short distance along the south coast dropping bombs in three places. Casualties were caused by bombs and machineguns and some damage was done. One German pilot shut off the engines and diving from a great height hit a slag heap. A second enemy aircraft was destroyed while attacking this country last night.—Reuter.

BRITAIN HONOURS CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

Order Of Bath Awarded

CHUNGKING, April 24.

BRITAIN'S HIGHEST MILITARY AWARD, THE GRAND CROSS OF THE ORDER OF THE BATH, WAS CONFERRED THIS AFTERNOON (FRIDAY) ON BEHALF OF THE KING ON MARSHAL CHIANG-KAI-SHEK BY THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR, SIR HORACE SYEMOUR.

The award has been made in token of the admiration of the British Government and the people for Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek's leadership in China's heroic resistance and his distinguished services to the United Nations' cause. Marshal Chiang-Kai-Shek, accepting the decoration, expressed the wish for closer Sino-British friendship and common victory.—Reuter

'ANZAC DAY' CELEBRATION AT SYDNEY

SYDNEY, April 25.

Australia's most historic day "Anzac Day" was celebrated very quietly by the public and was confined mainly to services in churches and synagogues owing to the Commonwealth Government's wish that there should be no large gatherings of people. Instead of the traditional dawn service at Sydney's Cenotaph, a similar commemoration was held in a theatre, the congregation including members of the United States, Free French and others. At the Cenotaph the customary wreathlaying began at an early hour.

Many messages including from His Majesty have been received from overseas the prominent ones including those from Lord Birdwood and General Sikorski

The Prime Minister, Mr Churchill cabled the Australian Prime Minister Mr. Curtin "Greetings to you on Anzac Day We will never forget the great comradeship of Gallipoli with its imperishable memory."

General MacArthur laid a wreath on the shrine of remembrance as did General Sir Thomas Blamey and General Mackay. Reuter.

AXIS DIPLOMATS LEAVE FOR RIO

ASUNCION, April 25.

Axis diplomats left Puerto Esperanza for Rio to embark in the Portuguese ship "Serrapinto" —Reuter.

Another Trip Round World In His Own Yacht

BUENOS AIRES, April 25.

The lone navigator Vito Dumas, who in 1931 made a trip from France to Buenos Aires singlehanded in his own yacht, now announces that he is preparing for another round the world trip, also singlehanded, in his new yacht "Argentine".—Reuter.

Attack On British Destroyer Off Portuguese Coast

LISBON, April 25.

A German plane attacked a British destroyer off the Portuguese Coast on Friday afternoon. After heavy fire the plane escaped to southward, it is believed, without hitting the destroyer. —Reuter.

VALETTA'S BUILDINGS IN RUINS.

MALTA, April 25.

More of Valetta's historic buildings fell in ruins this evening, as bombs from Axis planes continued to whistle down over the island, writes Reuter's special correspondent. The force of blast is terrific and one can easily, though in the deepest shelter, gauge how distant bombs have fallen. One bomb hit a building directly over my shelter and all lights were immediately extinguished.—Reuter.

CHINESE DAVIS CUP PLAYER FOR INDIA

CHUNGKING, April 24.

The Chinese Davis Cup player W. C. Choy, who escaped from Hong Kong, is playing a series of exhibition matches here before proceeding to India for a series of matches with Indian Davis Cup players.—Reuter.

TAKING CARE OF WESTERN FRONT ONLY IS NOT ENOUGH

Australian Minister's Warning To United Nations

NEW YORK, April 25.

Speaking at the Anzac Day Dinner in New York to-night (Friday) Dr. Evatt said that one of the main purposes of his mission was to consult Mr. Churchill, and he hoped to accomplish it in the very near future.

Referring to the Japanese threat to Australia and New Zealand, he said "It would be madness to underestimate the power of the enemy thrust." The Australian Government believed that the war could be won only by the pooling of all the resources of the United Nations.

"Australia rejoices in the fact that the Council recently established by President Roosevelt in Washington is working smoothly and efficiently. The President has given us leadership and I believe that the Council will help greatly in the efforts which the United Nations are making and must make in the vital Pacific sphere." added Dr. Evatt.

He said, one of the lessons of Gallipoli should be remembered to-day. "One of the causes of the failure was the strange heresy that only the western front mattered, and every other theatre was a sideshow".

He concluded "and therefore the invaders had a wasteful dispersal of forces. After the war it was agreed that it would have been shortened by years if greater strength had been made available there.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF NORWEGIAN TEACHERS

STOCKHOLM, April 24.

Reports of conditions aboard a small ship in which 500 of the Norwegian teachers on "strike" against the Quisling regime were taken to Labour camp in the Arctic have horrified even Quislings, says a message to the Stockholm "Social Demokraten." Below deck conditions were unhygienic according to their account. Water supply and toilet accommodation were insufficient. The kitchen could not cope with the feeding. Many teachers were taken ill and some went mad. As they embarked at Trondheim for Kirkenese in the far north police authorities acted "brutally." The Bishop of Stoeren and 24 Clergy telegraphed to Quisling's Minister for Church and Education begging him "in the name of humanity and Christian feeling to show mercy to the teachers." Altogether, says an Oslo message, 1,100 teachers arrested in connection with the schools conflict with the Quisling regime have been sent to Labour camps, most of which are in the north of Norway. The vessel on which 500 were travelling has a normal capacity for only half that number of passengers.—Reuter.

U. S. A. WANTS AIR BASES IN ARCTIC ASIA

WASHINGTON, April 25.

"The landing of an American bomber on Russian soil will reinforce the feeling that the Russians should be asked at least for passive co-operation in our war with Japan," says Saturday's "Washington Post" which suggests that this co-operation would be ensured if Russia were to lend at least to the United States some of their air bases in Arctic Russia, thus making possible a continuous air offensive upon Japan.

The paper says, "We are not asking Russia for active co-operation in the Pacific which the United Nations are giving Russia in Europe. Yet this co-operation is surely an argument for some approach to reciprocity"

Dealing with the argument that Japan would regard such an arrangement as a 'casus belli', the paper points out that when Japan is ready to invade Siberia she will do so, and adds "The bomber incident should be the occasion for a further effort on our part to make such representations to Moscow".—Reuter.

RED OFFENSIVE OPPORTUNE

Easier To Drive Out Nazis If Front Is Well Supplied

KUIBYSHEV, April 25.

"Favourable conditions are developing for increasing offensive operations by Red Army units, and for developing still further partisan warfare in the enemy's rear" says the "Pravda" to-day (Friday), commenting on the fine work of the Soviet supply services. It adds that if the front is as well supplied in the summer as it was in winter it will be easier to drive the Germans out".—Reuter.

25 German Planes Destroyed

MOSCOW, April 25.

The Soviet midnight communique says "During April 24th nothing of importance took place at the front. On April 23, 25 German planes were destroyed. Our losses were 11 planes". —Reuter.

Soviet War Loan Oversubscribed

MOSCOW, April 25.

The ten milliard roubles Soviet War Loan was oversubscribed by Thursday by two and three-quarter milliard roubles, announces the Soviet Commissariat of Finance. Lists have now been closed.—Reuter.

American Bomber Interned In Siberia

KUIBYSHEV April 25.

The United States Ambassador, Admiral Standley has been informed of the internment of an American bomber in Siberia and has asked Washington for instructions.—Reuter.

Australian Foreign Minister To Confer With Churchill

NEW YORK, April 25.

Dr. Evatt, the Australian Minister for External Affiairs to Washington will shortly leave for London to confer with Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

"BLANKET FREEZING" IN U. S.

Vigorous Anti-Inflation Campaign

WASHINGTON, April 24

Government's vigorous anti-inflation campaign, which is scheduled to be proclaimed to the nation on Tuesday, is being revised, it is stated in authoritative circles to-night. It is admitted that "blanket freezing" of almost all prices is certain. Unchecked inflation, they said, would add a thousand million dollars to the cost of achieving President Roosevelt's goal in the United Nations' armaments and plans have been perfected to eliminate profits.—Reuter.

CONGRESS MEDICAL UNITS

Azad-Aney Communications

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The "United Press" understands that the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has been in communication with the Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member to the Government of India, regarding the suggestion for Congress Medical Units being allowed to function on the refugee routes via Manipur.

It is gathered that there would be no difficulty for the units in getting all facilities from the Government whose decision in the matter is expected to be communicated shortly.—United Press

STUDENTS AND DELHI CONFERENCE

CHITTAGONG, April 25.

Miss Barucha, Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation has forwarded to the District Students' Federations a copy of the letter from Sir Richard, Tottenham, Home Secretary to the Government of India, regarding the possible release of those student members of the Federation who hold anti-Fascist views and wish to express them at a conference to be held in Delhi The district organisations have been requested to supply to the Provincial Government the lists of those students for their recommendation.—United Press.

CALCUTTA.—The Hon. Mr. M. S. Aney, Overseas Member of the Government of India, who returned to Calcutta on Wednesday afternoon from Gauhati after the completion of his tour of the evacuees camps in Manipur, Pallal adn other places, left in the evening for Delhi.

By Jawaharlal Nehru

WHEN BURMA GOVT. COLLAPSED!

Severe Indictment Of Officialdom

Racial Discrimination In Treatment Of Evacuees

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following statement to the Press on the impressions of his Assam tour:—

'For four days and three nights I toured up and down the valley of the Brahmaputra, and visited many places, both in lower and upper Assam. The tour was all too brief and yet with a maximum of rapid movement (in spite of petrol difficulties and minor motor mishaps) and a minimum of sleep, I covered a great deal of ground. During my 84 hours' stay I travelled about 800 miles and visited Gauhati, Naogaon, Golaghat, Dimapur, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Boko, and stopped for a brief while at many other places. I also saw the evacuee arrangements at Parbatipur and Pandu.

My object was two-fold: To meet my Congress colleagues and fellow-workers, to confer with them about the work to be done, to renew contacts with the pleasant and agreeable people of Assam, and to understand the situation in the province Secondly, to meet evacuees from Burma, to find out what was being done for them and what more could be done.

REMEMBERS GUIDDELLO

I was happy to be back in Assam with its noble river and its fascinating forests and lovely scenery, and, above all, its sturdy people, who always impress me as those who have strength and do not easily falter. I am attracted also to the tribal folk and wish that I could be of greater service to them.

As I travelled, my mind went frequently to that brave young woman Guiddello, styled the Rani, who has lain in a jail now for twelve long years, and still lies there. In prison, cabinned and confined, she has grown from girlhood to womanhood, an emblem of her own simple people.

Assam has always impressed me with its great potential strength and resources, undeveloped so far by man, or rather by those who wield authority. It is a wealthy land with its minerals and forests and untilled areas: only the people are poor.

I was glad to see the spirit and enthusiasm of the people, the fire in the eyes of the boys and girls, which not all the threats and perils that encompass them had dimmed. A grand rally of the Shanti Sena at Boko was a sight I shall not forget for a long time. The Congress programme of self-sufficiency and self-protection was being carried out with energy and with a fair measure of success.

Racial Discrimination

"I met many hundreds of evacuees from Burma, coming both by the Manipur road and by air, and had a glimpse of the arrangements made for them. My visits were too short for detailed inquiry or observation, and always I had a feeling that the visit itself had produced an abnormal atmosphere. Whether in Assam, or "en route" to the main camps, or in the Calcutta evacuee camps, there was some desire to show off. Still I formed a fair picture of what was happening.

"I do not propose to go into any details here as I do not think I am competent to do so, without further inquiry. Also, I presume, that Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru, who recently went to Imphal with Mr. Aney, and who had greater opportunities of observation, will give the public his impressions of what he saw. His recommendations will no doubt be valuable. I could not go as far as Imphal, as this required special permits which I did not possess. I could only visit Dimapur or Manipur Road, the base camp of the evacuees who come that way. Among the large number of evacuees I met, whether they came by road or air, there were two dominating feelings; a feeling of relief that they were at last out of the hell they had been living in for some months past, and a feeling of great resentment at the racial discrimination, especially on the Burma side of the road. They had suffered much, had lost almost everything they possessed, had been ill-treated by petty officialdom, and yet one and all experienced a feeling of enormous relief at being back in India.

There were people there whose original homes were in all parts of India—Bengal, Orissa, Madras, Bombay, Behar, Gujarat, United Provinces, Rajputana, Punjab, Baluchistan etc.—and yet on their return to Indian soil, they all felt that they had come back to the homeland. It was a significant demonstration of the unity of India.

INEFFICIENT ARRANGEMENTS

One does not expect comforts and conveniences in war time, especially when an invading army is advancing. But the Civil population does expect a measure of protection from the Government that is functioning and, in times of crisis especially, fair treatment and no discrimination.

One of the astonishing things that happened in Burma was the collapse of the Governmental apparatus. The manner of the evacuation of Rangoon and South Burma was discreditable. Local officials functioned in some places and they seldom functioned well. Indians in distress seemed to have no friends outside their own ranks: neither the local officials, nor the Burmans looked upon them with friendly eyes. Everybody suffered because of the inefficiency of arrangements, but the Indians suffered most. It is amazing that it should have taken two or three months for some order to emerge out of all this.

White And Black Road

Latterly, I think, there has been improvement in the arrangements along the evacuee routes. This is specially so on the Indian side, though even there much remains to be done. On the Burma side conditions are still bad. The main route so far has been through Manipur and nearly a thousand people are coming through this daily.

Along this route, as is well known, there was the scandal of the 'White Road' and the 'Black Road.' The white road is probably a misnomer, as many people whose complexions were very dark, indeed, were permitted to go along it provided they had trousers on—those insignia of European civilisation.

One instance was brought to my notice when a gentleman in trousers was allowed to travel by bus, but when his wife appeared in a sari, he got into difficulties.

Recently Indians, even in dhotis and pyjamas or saris, have been allowed to travel along the 'white Road' but there are still certain restrictions limiting their numbers.

The air route from Dibrugarh is now being used extensively for evacuation. Very few were brought over this way and those few who came had to pay heavily, while others were transported free or almost free. Now many more Indians are brought over and a certain latitude in payment allowed, according to the evacuee's financial condition. Some are flown over free. On the day I visited Dibrugarh, nearly 600 evacuees arrived there from Myitkayina. Of these about three hundred were Indians, the rest mostly Anglo Burmans.

NEEDS OVERHAULING

On the Indian side, of the route there were complaints of misbehaviour of petty officials and police and sometimes extortion. Medical arrangements are still poor, though some Doctors have been sent, without adequate equipment or supplies. Never-the-less there has been recently considerable improvement on the Indian side. It is the Burma side that appears to need complete overhauling. From all reports that we had conditions are highly unsatisfactory there. No efforts are made to collect Indians in proper camps and they drift in from all sides and have to shift for themselves.

MORE DISCRIMINATION

Sometimes they have to stay at the route head for many days before they can get permission to go through. This applies to both the land route and the air route. In Myitkyina, we were told that the camp houses were more or less reserved for Europeans, and Indians had to live under the trees or make some other arrangements. In India large numbers of relief workers and societies help to lighten the burden of these unhappy refugees. Not so in Burma, where both officials and people favour Non-Indians in every way.

I was told that a large sum is paid by the Government to a number of European planters and their assistants for helping the evacuees. Apart from the fact that European planters are unsuited for looking after Indian evacuees, it seems odd that public money should be spent in this way, when there is no lack of voluntary help available. The various voluntary relief agencies and individuals have been doing splendid work on the Indian side. My one complaint against them is that I got an impression sometimes of the rich feeding the poor and thus acquiring merit in this world and hereafter. This approach is too patronising to be good.

VOLUNTARY HELP

The scope of this voluntary work could easily be increased, given the opportunities by the Government, and improved. It seems to me especially necessary for relief organisations to be allowed to go all along the Manipur Road right up to the Burma base camp. The Government should object to this I do not know. It will lighten their burden, increase efficiency, and bring a human element into the work which is lacking, where only officials function. In Dibrugarh there should be one or more women workers to look after the women evacuees.

At Myitkyina there should also be some Indian representatives to look after the interests of Indians. Presumably the military are in control in North Burma and they must want all evacuees to be removed as rapidly as possible In this task they would receive the full co-operation of our workers. Officials have not covered themselves with glory in this work of evacuation. They have shown inefficiency and partiality and the sooner they realise that others can function better, the nearer shall we be to a solution of this problem.

Give Work To Evacuees

The problem is not solved by bringing the evacuees to India. An effort has to be made to provide work for them. If they cannot be fitted into existing places, it would be better to keep such of them as want to do so in one or more places where work is given to them A businessman told me that he was prepared to provide for five to ten thousand, either in his sugarcane plantations or in factories. But the Assam Government did not encourage him or his scheme.

I understand that some effort is being made by Provincial Governments to provide for Europeans and Anglo-Burmans in India. Members of the Burma Civil Service are, of course, immediately absorbed into the Indian Civil Service. They find their level there. As for humbler folk, I have no objection to India extending her hospitality to all who are in distress But it is absurd and intolerable that our own people should be ignored in the process.

LACK OF FOOD

An incident, which brings out the way officialdom functions in Assam, was brought to my notice by a friend some weeks ago. About 700 tea garden labourers were impressed for work on the Manipur Road and were being taken to Dimapur. They reached Pandu and remained there for two or three days waiting for the train to carry them There were no arrangements for their food or shelter. No one had given thought to this matter

I have not touched upon, here, on the many problems of Assam. One problem of recent growth cannot however be ignored This is the food scarcity due chiefly to disorganisation of transport This must be attended to"—A. P

NEHRU "ENTIRELY DISAGREES"

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Referring to the resolution adopted at a meeting of the Madras Congress Legislature Party, Pandit Nehru expressed his great surprise at not only its content but at the fact that Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, a member of the Congress Working Committee, had sponsored it.

He added that at any time this would have been undesirable, but on the eve of the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. meetings such action was extraordinary. "It is not usual for members of the Working Committee", he remarked, "to criticise each other in public statements and, therefore I do not wish to say much more at this stage, except that I entirely disagree with the approach made in the resolution of the Madras Congress Legislature Party.—A. P.

AZAD AND JAWAHARLAL LEAVE FOR ALLAHABAD

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left for Allahabad tonight, by the Delhi Mail.—A P.

NAZI 'PLANE FACTORY SET ABLAZE

BIG RUSSIAN THRUST

Orel-Kursk Railway Line Cut Off

VICHY, April 25.

A big Russian thrust in the Kursk region was launched on Thursday in the direction of Fatezh, some twenty miles north-east of Kursk, says a despatch from Istanbul to the Vichy News Agency.

The Orel-Kursk Railway line was cut at one point and the aim of the Russians is apparently to outflank the city's defences. Violent fight is going on along the Kursk-Olchatav road

NAZIS USED FLAME-THROWERS.

The German use of flame-throwers on a western front sector is mentioned in the supplement to today's Soviet Midday communique. Repeated attacks by German infantry supported by flame-throwers and planes were beaten off with heavy losses. A German counter-attack in Kalinin was repulsed by Soviet artillery, the Germans leaving 200 dead on the battlefield.

The supplement mentions the exploit of a Red Army Sergeant-Major bringing down a German transport plane by rifle fire. Guerilla detachments in White Russia successfully raided a German provision store containing foodstuffs plundered from the peasants. Guerillas, "disposed off the sentries without firing' a shot and restored the food to the farmers. The Germans sent a punitive expedition but this was routed by the guerrillas with 234 casualties to the Germans.

"BLOW AFTER BLOW"

Fierce Soviet attacks against Finnish troops in which "blow after blow" is being struck by the Red Army despite transport difficulties over slushy ground, are reported in today's news from Moscow.

During these operations a hot engagement took place for an important height which Soviet troops ultimately captured. Many other successful local operations by the Red Army on Finnish front are also reported.

On the other hand Berlin reports, which have constantly stressed that operations on the Western Front are being limited by the conditions, today insist that activity on the Soviet Front (southern most portion of the Finnish Front) died down owing to the flooding of the countryside, following the thaw. Berlin also claims successes on Lapland Front, despite terrain difficulties. Effective use of strong formations of dive-bombers in the operations against Soviet positions in the Central Sector of the front is also claimed in other Berlin reports.—Reuter.

DEATH PENALTY FOR HELPING WAR PRISONERS TO ESCAPE

STOCKHOLM, April 25.

Penalties for helping prisoners of war in Norway to escape are being tightened up and the Quisling authorities in Oslo have issued a warning to the population stating that anyone trying to help a prisoner of war to escape by giving him food, shelter, or other aid is liable to the death sentence.—Reuter

"BENEFITS" OF CRIPPS' VISIT

LONDON, April 25.

"I think, in the long run, we shall find that nothing but good has come of Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India", declared the Secretary of State for India, Mr. Amery, to his Birmingham constituents to-day. Sir Stafford Cripps' had made clear Britain's sincerity of purpose and we might find that was in the long run worth a good deal more than any immediate settlement. "We have learned a tremendous lot since the outbreak of the war and we should be able to apply it for postwar rebuilding of our country, for welfare and prosperity', he added.—Reuter.

R. A. F. Again On The Offensive

ROSTOCK RAIDED FOR SECOND TIME

Cherbourg, Calais And Dunkirk Bombed

LONDON, April 25.

"Rostock was again attacked last night. Weather was clear and heavy bombs were dropped on Heinkel aircraft works and on the Neptune shipyards, where large fires were left burning. Docks at Dunkirk were also bombed, states an Air Ministry Communique.

Airfields in France and the low countries were attacked during the night by aircraft of the Bomber and Fighter Commands.

A Hudson of the Coastal Command on patrol off the Norwegian coast bombed an enemy supply ship and set it on fire. From these operations two of our bombers and one fighter are missing."

HEINKEL FACTORIES GUTTED

Preliminary reports on the second Rostock raid are as promising as those on the first. Crews with orders to attack targets in the main part of Rostock say that as they passed the Heinkel factory which lies a mile or two north of the town on the bank of the river War now they saw the attack on the factory going well and fires burning fiercely. The crews attacking the Heinkel factory saw equally clearly fires burning in the port where many warehouses especially were blazing along the waterfront, says an official London statement.

There was a complete group of Heinkel factories. It was the largest which was bombed in this attack—a huge plant covering an area almost as large as the old town itself. All factories depend on each other, the smaller producing component parts for the larger, but the main factory produces half a dozen Heinkel types of fighters, bombers and seaplanes, and has its own aerodrome with unusually long runways and seaplane slipways. After dropping bombs the crew of one Lancaster flew over the town at about one thousand feet. The smoke from the town was so dense that searchlights were unable to penetrate it.

It is learned that in the two nights in which the R.A.F. raided Rostock, over 400 tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on this most important target.

Cherbourg And Calais Raided

More large scale offensive operations were carried out by the British Fighter Command this Saturday morning against targets in Cherbourg, Dunkirk and Calais areas, it is officially announced. While Boston bombers were being escorted to Dunkirk a Polish Spitfire wing destroyed five Fockewulf 190's without loss to themselves. Three fell to one squadron whose pilots also damaged two others.

It is stated that one bomber, and two fighters are missing from this morning's operations over Cherbourg, Dunkirk and Calais areas.

Air Raids On England

LONDON, April 25.

An Air Ministry communique on Saturday morning says: "A small number of enemy aircraft flew over the coastal areas of south-west England after midnight last night. Bombs dropped at one place caused a number of casualties, some of which were fatal and some damage was done. Elsewhere a small number of casualties have been reported and there was little damage."—Reuter.

Friday's Raid

LONDON, April 24.

Within one hour early to-day (Friday) Rostock—the Baltic port which is vital for German supplies to the Russian front—and the neighbouring Heinkel aircraft works were reduced by R. A. F. to a blazing mass of ruins and wreckage. The attack was made by an overwhelming concentration of giant British bombers and the greatest weight of "very high explosive bombs" ever crowded into an hour crashed down in this latest blow from the west to aid Russia, it is officially announced to-night

Huge fires raged across the port and burnt fiercely in the Heinkel works. Towards the end of the attack clouds of smoke rose over 8,000 feet. Many crews pressed home the attack from a low level. Rostock has a population of 116,000 and contains Neptune works, where submarines and other small naval are built.—Reuter.

Aerial Combat Over Port Moresby

MELBOURNE, April 25.

There was a fierce aerial combat over Port Moresby yesterday and Allied raids were made on Lae. A New Guinea village was sacked and burned by a Japanese ground party, according to an Allied communique.—Reuter.

First Jap Envoy To Vatican

TOKYO, April 25.

The first Japanese Minister to the Vatican, Ken Harada, has arrived in Rome according to the Japanese News Agency.—Reuter.

Jap. Steamers Turn Tail!

BOMBAY, April 25.

A Central News Despatch from Foochow states that a fleet of Japanese warships was observed patrolling the South Fukien coast all day on Thursday, according to a message from Chungking. Chinese coastal batteries opened fire forcing them to steam away in a southernly direction. Several Japanese warships were also seen off Amoy, but so far they have remained inactive.—A. P.

Jap Planes In Kiangsi

BOMBAY, April 25.

Further visits to the Kiangsi Province were made by 23 Japanese planes, in eight waves, yesterday, states a message from Chungking. The machines bombed the suburbs of Jiang, dropping a number of explosives, which caused little damage. One machine attacked Yangji north-west of Jiang.—A. P.

BATTLE FOR BURMA

Fierce Fighting On Three Fronts

JAPS SUFFER 3,000 CASUALTIES

CHUNGKING, April 25.

Continued severe Japanese attacks on the Salween and the Toungoo Fronts is reported in tonight's Chinese war communique.

The communique states: "Japanese vanguards, comprising mechanised units, after reching a point north of Loikaw, continued to advance with aircraft continuously bombing Chinese positions. Severe fighting is in progress, both the sides suffering heavy casualties.

On the Toungoo Front the Japanese have suffered 3,000 casualties in a week's fighting over the country between Swa and Pyinmana. In four days' fighting in the vicinity of Pyinmana between April 18 and 22 the Japanese lost another 3,000 killed and wounded, while the Chinese altogether lost only 1,000 killed and wounded with a ratio of almost six to one.

Fighting is at present in progress in an area south of Tatkon. There is no change on the Irrawaddy Front. Chinese and Japanese forces are opposing each other on the Pinn River.

THREE-SIDED ATTACK

The Japanese in Burma are believed to be making three separate thrusts as part of their general strategical plan.

It is stated in authoritative quarters in London that on the Irrawaddy front the Chinese are holding Pinchang River north of Yenangyaung while our troops are at the moment a little further north.

On the Sittang Front heavy fighting is going on in the neighbourhood of Takton.

On the third front at Karenni the Japanese appear to have made very considerable advance from Loikaw up to the neighbourhood of Taunggyi. Actions are taking place or have already taken place east of Taunggyi at Hopong and west of Taunggyi near Shenyaung, where reports indicate that the Chinese are successfully counter-attacking. Fighting in the latter area is considerably north of that taking place on the Sittang Front and if the Japanese succeed in pushing further on there will be danger to Chinese communication of the Sittang Front.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND U. S. ARE WITH YOU

Attlee's Assurance To The Anzacs

LONDON, April 15.

"Britain and the United States stand with you and are sending help", said Mr. Attlee, the Dominions' Secretary and Deputy Prime Minister, broadcasting to Australia and New Zealand today, 'Anzac Day'. Mr. Attlee added: "The unity of our purpose demands unity of strategy."

Stressing that the whole world was a single battlefield and that the sending of supplies and deployment of forces from whatever source was a question of the best advantage to the common cause.—Reuter.

Vichy Not Perturbed

BERLIN, April 25.

In a note issued tonight on the rupture of relations between Vichy and South Africa the Vichy Government says: "This decision merely confirms the actual position which has been in existence for nearly two years."—Reuter.

BR. PRINCESS REGISTERS WITH 16-YEAR-OLDS

LONDON, April 25.

Princess Elizabeth registered at a Labour Exchange today with sixteen-year-olds. The Queen accompanied her.—Reuter.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 10, 1998
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akber 9, 1361
Parsi: Avan 24, 1311
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m. Sunset: 6-57 p.m.
Hightide: 7-58, 20-34, Lowtide: 2-26, 14-06

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

MAJESTIC—"Bharat Milap" 2-45, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day 11-30 a.m.
LAMINGTON:—"Malan" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 Matinee: to-day 1 p.m
REGAL—"I Wake Up Screaming" 4, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
METRO—"Tarzan's Secret Treasure" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Kit Garson" 4, 6-30 and 9-30
NEW WEST-END—"Khandaan" 2-30, 5-45 and 8-45 Matinee: to-day 11-15 a.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Khandaan" 3, 6-15 and 9-30
CHITRA—"Shadi" 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
AURORA—"Down Argentine Way" 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Kitty Foyle" 4, 6-30 and 10
EDWARD—"Sapera" 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Pyas" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Khilauna" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 12-45 noon.
BROADWAY—"Bandhan" 4-15 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Amrit" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Society" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Nirdosh" 3, 6 and 9 p.m.
SUPER—"The Return of Toofan Mail" 4-15, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day at 1-30
CENTRAL—"Pahila Paisa" 3-30 6-15 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
PLAZA—"Anjan" 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Kirti" 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
ROXI—"Jhoola" 2-15, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee: to-day 11 a.m.
PRAKASH—"Mud" 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee: to-day 1 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Apna Ghar" 3, 6 and 9 p.m. Matinee: to-day 12 noon.

MADHU PARK IN KHAR: The opening ceremony of "Madhu Park" will be performed at 1st Road, Khar to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

MAZAGON INSTITUTE: A lecture will be given to-day (Sunday), at 10-45 a.m. by Mr. R. C. Edwards on "War Efforts and A.R.P.". Mr. Simon Pereira presiding.

CULTURAL SOCIETY OF FRIENDS OF THE SOVIET: A meeting in the Girgam office Stone Building, near Prarthna Samaj, to-day (Sunday), at 9 a.m.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA: The 17th annual general meeting of the Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 108, Bora Bazar Street, (Top Floor), Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

DR. AMBEDKAR'S BIRTHDAY: Under the presidentship of Prof. V. G. Rao a meeting will be held to celebrate Dr. Ambedkar's Birthday at 7-30 p.m. at Meher Colony, Vile Parle, to-day (Sunday).

ARYAN MAHASABHA: "A man can be a best politician by turning his heart" will form the subject matter of lecture at a large meeting to be held at Chowpatty sands to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m.

CHARMAKAR SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE: The meeting of the Executive Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. at Laxmi Nivas, Goviadji Keny Road Dadar.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDENS: A concert of Indian music organised by the Bombay Municipality will be given at Victoria Gardens, Byculla-Bombay to-day (Sunday), from 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. K. L. Phatak.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS: The original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at Sir P. M. Gardens, Malbar Hill, Bombay to-day (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.).

FLAG-SALUTATION: The Monthly Flag-Salutation Ceremony under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday), at 8 a.m. (S.T.), at the Congress House, when Shri Nagindas T. Master, will unfurl the National Flag.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Man and his seven bodies" will be the subject of a public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, (opposite Flora Fountain), to-day (Sunday), at 6-15 p.m.

MAZDAZNAN: At the Mazdaznan Hall opposite Churchgate Station to-day (Sunday), at 10-30 a.m. there will be Devotional Service, at 6 p.m. Ainyahita Philosophy on Monday at 6 p.m. discourses on the subject "The old has passed away" will be given.

MARKAZI JAMAATUL-MUSLIMEEN: Under the auspices of the Markazi Jamaatul Muslimeen Ratnagiri District a public meeting will be held in the Nagpada Neighbourhood house, Bellasis Road, to-day (Sunday), at 10 a.m. (S.T.) when speeches will be delivered on "Purdah in Islam and its importance.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: Under the auspices of "Vaishya Samaj", Bombay, a public meeting of the Vaishya Community will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, Girgaon, to express the sorrow of the community on the demise of Dr. R. N. Parmanand. Sir V. N Chandavarkar, presiding.

"FIRST AID" CLASSES: Under the auspices of the St. John Ambulance Association, a course of 10 lectures, with demonstrations and charts, visit to the anatomical museums, and magic lantern slides, will be conducted at the premises of D.L.R.'s Cheksey Dispensary Institute, Malad. No fees will be charged. Successful candidates will receive Association's official certificates. Intending candidates are requested to register their names with the Medical Officer, Malad Member St. John Ambulance Association and to be present without fail on every Sunday at 9-30 a.m. from to-day (Sunday).

PVB

P.V.B. general meeting to-day (Sunday) for origination of P.V.B. at 4 p.m. in Tarabag Compound, Love Lane Mazgaon 10.

"C" WARD P. V. B.: A meeting of the volunteers of Circle No. 6 will be held to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m at Kolbhat Lane, New Bhatia Mahajan Wadi. Volunteers are requested to be present, as the enrolled volunteers are to be divided into five troops as under:—(1) Patrolling, (2) Fire-fighting, (3) cycle Massengering, (4) A.R.P. and (5) First-aid Post.

FIRST AID TRAINING CLASS IN "E" WARD: On behalf of the "E" Ward (North), a First Aid training class will be started by Dr. H. P. Shrivatsav at the Byculla Central P.V.B. Circle office. The selected volunteers are required to be present at the said office to-day (Sunday), at 9 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

"G" WARD P.V.B.'S RALLY: A rally of the P.V.B volunteers of "G" Ward Circle No. 10 Ward No. 17 will be held at Shivaji Park to-day (Sunday), at 7-30 a.m. and they will pass into procession from there. Volunteers of the Ward No. 18 and 19 will assemble at Jamburi Maidan Worli and from where they will proceed in a procession.

PUBLIC MEETING AT WORLI: Under the auspices of the P.V.B. there will be a public meeting at the Maidan between B.D.D. Chawl No. 41 and 42 and 62 and 63 to-day (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.
We have received a sample bottle of "Feverfail"—an anti-malerial specific—manufactured by Parshuram Laboratories Bombay.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: The thirty-ninth annual general meeting of the above Mandali will be held to-day (Sunday), at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the registered office of the Mandali at 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay.

A.R.P. DEMONSTRATION: A public exhibition and demonstration in A.R.P. will be held at the Dadar Parsee Gymkhana, at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

A.R.P. LECTURE AT WORLI: Under the auspices of the Labour Welfare Centre Scouter R. G. Kuchekar, Worli of Bombay Boy Scouts Association will deliver a public lecture on A.R.P. at 7-30 p.m. at the Labour Welfare Centre, Worli today (Sunday).

NO GOVT. MOVE TO POONA: It is understood that the Government of Bombay will not move to Poona, as usual, in June this year.

"STUDENTS' FRONT": Mr. T. C. Sivaswamy Sarma has filed a declaration before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, for editing and publishing the "Students' Front" a monthly, from Bombay. The first issue will appear in June.

PRACTICE FIRING: Practice firing from coast defence guns will take place between 7-30 a.m. and 2 p.m. on Monday (April 27) and between 9-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. on Tuesday, (April 28). The sound of gunfire, therefore, should cause no alarm.

FISHERIES SCHOOLS: As a step towards the development of the fishing industry in Bombay Province, sanction has been given by the Government to the establishment of two fisheries schools—one at Ratnagiri and the other at Karwar—in which a special type of instruction intimately related to the life of a fishing village generally will be imparted.

BOMBAY CLOTH MARKET SERVANT'S WELFARE ASSOCIATION: At a meeting of the Shree Bombay Cloth (Kapad) Market Servant's Welfare Association, the undermentioned persons were elected as committee officers for the current year:—
Messrs. Ambalal A. Mehta—President; Jamiatram G. Joshi—Vice President; Ramniklal K. Shah—Secretary; Shantilal R. Joshi—Secretary; and Atmaram R. Parekh—Treasurer.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The election of the Bandra Municipal Board are to be held on Sunday (May 17, 1942). The last day for nomination papers was Friday last, when 51 candidates put in their nomination for 40 seats. The scrutinising of these nominations took place yesterday morning at 9 before a large number of candidates. From scrutinising of the papers it was learned that 5 wards namely A, B, D, H and I, remained uncontested and the candidates of these wards were duly elected. Out of the 51 candidates contesting, 35 are sitting members and 16 new ones.

In the scrutinising of the nomination papers, Mr. Gulamhussein Mahomed Babul, a sitting member raised objections against the nomination of Mr. Yusuf S. Peerbhoy, also a sitting member, on the ground that he was not living in Bandra since December 1940; but on further discussion, Mr. Gulamhussein withdrew his objection.

The following are the candidates who were unopposed, and have been declared duly elected.

'A' Ward (3 seats): Mr Madhav Krishna Deshpande, Major Dr. Fidelis Concession and Mr. V. D. Ramji.

'B' Ward (5 seats): Mr Ratanchand Seshmal, Dr. V. A. Pereira, Mr. J. P. D'Mello, Dr. P. A. Dias and Professor J. F. R. Almeida.

'D' Ward (3 seats): Mr. B. S. Govind, Mr. K. G. Patil and Mr. Mahadeo Ram Kutewalla.

'H' Ward (3 seats): Mrs Gangaben Patel, Mr. A. S. D'Souza and Mr. B. P. Sastri.

'I' Ward (3 seats): Rao Bahadur Moreshwar W. Pradhan, and Mr. Albert D'Souza.

No nomination was received for the third seat.

AMBEDKAR CELEBRATION MEETING: Under the auspices of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Golden Jubilee Celebration Committee, Bombay, 1942, in order to hand over the collection made by the Committee to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, a mass public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday), at 5 p.m. on Kamgar Maidan, Parlewadi. Principal M. V. Donde will be presiding. Dr. Ambedkar will address the meeting.

DOCKYARD FIRING

Congress Corporators Send Requisition To Mayor

The following requisition signed by Messrs S. K. Patil, Nagindas T. Master, S. L. Silam, D. V. Pradhan, Soonderdas Morarji, P. K. Savant and 15 others has been sent to His Worship the Mayor of Municipal Corporation of Bombay.

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to communicate to Government the Corporation's deep anxiety over the firing in the R.I.N. Docks on 21st instant and to request them to institute an independent non-official enquiry into the incident with a view to ally the strong public feeling over the matter, which prevails in the City."

A meeting of the Party was held on Saturday at 5 p.m. at the Congress House, when Mr S. K. Patil, the leader of the party presided. Mr. S. L. Silam was unanimously selected as the party candidate for the Bombay University Senate representing the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Bombay University

CASUAL VACANCIES IN FELLOWSHIP

Proposed Amendment Of Act

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"Under sub-section (1) of section 16 of the Bombay University Act, 1928, an ordinary Fellow holds office for five years and under sub-section (2) of section 20, a member of the Syndicate holds office for three years. Casual vacancies have therefore to be filled for the full period of five or three years as the case may be and not for the residue of the term of office of the persons whose vacancies are filled.

As a result the number of by-elections in the various University bodies has been increasing and the principles of rotation laid down in Sections 45 and 46 of the Act, and of proportional representation laid down in Section 48 of the Act are defeated. If a member filling a casual vacancy is to hold office for the full term, then, for every casual vacancy so filled, a separate election becomes necessary at the end of such term, and the principle of proportional representation becomes ineffectual in practice.

The interests of minorities are thus adversely affected. As the number of casual vacancies increases, the principle of rotation cannot be properly applied because there is no fixed time for the retirement of a definite proportion of the members of the bodies to which this principle is made applicable by the Act.

It is, therefore proposed to amend the Act so as to provide that casual vacancies shall be filled only for the residue of the term of office of the persons who have ceased to be members. The proposed new section 48-A will result in the following advantages: (1) The system of proportional representation will be effective in all cases; (2) selection for the University bodies will be facilitated as the tenure of the members will be uniform; (3) unnecessary work on holding of separate elections during the same year will be avoided.

Another clause of the proposed Bill is intended to make transitory provisions whereby the present disarranged timings of the various elections to the several University authorities shall be restored to the order which would have obtained if the above amendment had been in operation since the inception of the new Act.

The draft Bill has been published for the information of the public. Any objections or suggestions should be submitted to the Joint Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, on or before June 1.

Black-Out Hits Hon. Presidency Magistrates

In the course of his speech at the annual lunch of Hon. Presidency Magistrates of Bombay, at the Orient Club on Saturday, Mr Noor Mahomed Chinoy President of the Society said:—

As a rule we meet every year at Dinner but owing to lighting restrictions (of which of course we do not complain), the Committee decided to arrange a Lunch instead. In accordance with time-honoured custom we invited H. E. the Governor to be our Guest of Honour this afternoon but unfortunately on account of numerous pre-occupations in these difficult times His Excellency has been unable to attend. He has, however, sent me a very kind message.

I must particularly thank our learned Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. Oscar H. Brown, who has been so sympathetic and helpful to every one of us. I personally owe him a deep debt of gratitude for the willing assistance and guidance he has always given me in the work of the Society.

A distinguished predecessor of mine described the honorary magistrate's Courts as the Poor Man's Courts of Justice. A great responsibility therefore rests on our shoulders inasmuch as we have to see that justice meted out by our courts to the poor is in accordance with the Law and is also tempered with sympathy.

Mr. Oscar H Brown, the Chief Presidency Magistrate in reply to the President's speech thanked the members of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the good work done by them particularly during the last riot. He appealed to members who are businessmen, Bankers, Merchants and Doctors to quell the false rumours which spread.

Gaekwad-Bhosle Wedding

"Goolshan" the residence of the Maharani of Baroda was 'en fete' on Saturday afternoon, when the marriage took place of Maharajkumari Nirmala Raje Gaekwar with Shrimant Vijaysinhrao Bhosle Rajasaheb of Akalkot. The elite of Bombay were present at the wedding. The host was Maharajkumar Udaysinhrao Gaekwar of Baroda, the brother of the bride.

GODOWN ACCOMMODATION IN CITY

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:— The Government of Bombay draws the attention of the public to the fact that godown accommodation in Bombay is already congested and that, owing to recent developments, the demand for storage space will probably still further increase. Persons intending to import into Bombay commodities which are not likely to be immediately used or exported are, therefore, advised to retain these outside Bombay.

In addition, it seems probable that considerable godown accommodation in the city will have unavoidably to be requisitioned for Defence and other Government purposes in the near future. Therefore, persons holding stocks in Bombay of such commodities as can be stored elsewhere are advised, if possible, to make arrangements accordingly."

GILT-EDGED SECURITY
against the Stress and Turmoil of the Warring World—
To see it is to be proof against the cares and worries of worldly life.

PRAKASH PICTURES'
BHARAT MILAP
(Hindi)
BHARAT BHET
(Marathi)
Daily at 2-45, 6 and 9 p. m.
(All in Hindi)
Sat., Sun. and Holidays Matinee at 11-30 a.m.
(Only in Marathi)
13th WEEK
MAJESTIC
An Evergreen Release

SHOBHANA SAMARTH
HAS PAID GLOWING TRIBUTE
to LALITA PAWAR
And you too will admire her Performance in
KIRTI
KIRTI
Direction: GUNJAL
3RD VICTORY WEEK
MINERVA
Daily 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Sat., Sun., 1 p.m.

WATCH FOR
A Great Comedy from the Makers of "BHARAT MILAP"!
Railway life for the First time on Indian Screen
PRAKASH PICTURES'
STATION MASTER
Featuring:
PREM ADIB, JAGDISH, UMAKANT, AMEER KARNATAKI, GULAB, JEEVAN, KAUSHALYA
Directed by: C. M. LUHAR, B.Sc.
NEXT CHANGE AT
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TALKIES
EVERGREEN RELEASE

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1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

GUEST HOUSE

Kashmir-Bombay Guest House Dalgate, Srinagar, Homely comforts. Best food. Prompt Service. (15986)

1. PERSONAL ADLETS

Are you married or about to be married. We will teach you exactly what you require. Particulars free H.H. Stores, Delhi. (15998)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Special Nurse available for Patient's treatment. Day Rs. 6 and Night Rs. 7. Hindu Nursing Association. Phone 34074. 16091

141 EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Wanted Candidates to secure Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Homoeopathy, Dentistry, Engineering, Laws, B.A., M.A., Ph.D etc., from American Universities. Fees Nominal. Write for Prospectus with 2 annas stamps, to the General Educational Agency, Amritsar, Punjab. (16026)

BUSINESS PARTNERSHIP

Wanted a Financial Partner who is willing to invest Rs. 20,000/- in Military Contracts already in hand. Good margin of profit is expected. Please correspond No. 16118 "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

Public Notices

WANTED CLERKS

An excellent opportunity is offered to Matriculates or men up to that standard to serve in the Indian Army as Havildar Clerks.

Starting Pay Rs. 63/- per month with free food, clothes and quarters.

Men who have studied beyond Matriculation or those who have previous clerical experience may be given a higher starting rate of pay if foumd suitable.

APPLY TO THE NEAREST OF THE FOLLOWING:

(1) Technical Recruiting Officer, Staunton Road, POONA.

(2) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.

(3) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House Building NAGPUR.

(4) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Lal Darwaja, AHMEDABAD.

(5) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bungalow No. 39, Camp, BELGAUM.

8182

PLEASING! and EXCITING!! **4th WEEK**

SUNRISE PICTURES' Super Social!

MALAN

Starring:
SHANTA HUBLIKAR, BALWANTSINGH, JAGDISH, RATANBAI, M. MUSHARAF, etc.

Story: DAVE Direction: VYAS

LAMINGTON

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Sat., Sun., at 1 p.m.

WOMEN are Raving - - - !
MEN are Roaring!!

NEW HUNS' LAUGH-SHOW

PAHILA PALNA

(Many Happy Returns)

Producer: BABURAO PENDHARKAR

4th WEEK AT

CENTRAL

To-day: 1, 3-30, 6-15 and 9 p.m.

WANTED FOR THE ARMY

Tradesmen are urgently required for service in the Indian Army. Good pay is offered to suitable candidates who are experienced in a trade. Excellent prospects of rapid promotion. The following are some of the tradesmen required:—

Fitters	Blacksmiths	Turners	Welders
Electricians	Coppersmiths	Moulders	Carpenters
Draughtsmen	Surveyors	Sawyers	Bootmakers

Men for many other trades also required.

Men with slight knowledge of a trade can now be accepted and will receive further training at Army Centres.

GOOD PAY OFFERED—PLUS FREE FOOD, CLOTHING AND ACCOMMODATION.

Applications from young men with some education desirous of learning a trade will also be considered.

APPLY NOW TO ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:—

(1) Technical Recruiting Officer Staunton Road, POONA.
(2) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Esplanade Maiden, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
(3) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Lal Darwaja, AHMEDABAD.
(4) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bungalow No. 39, BELGAUM.
(5) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House Building NAGPUR.

8183

WANTED MOTOR DRIVERS

MOTOR DRIVERS FOR EMPLOYMENT AS ASSISTANT DRIVING INSTRUCTORS.

Candidates must be able to instruct recruits in Driving and Maintenance of mechanical Transport Vehicles.

They will be engaged as Civilians and should be in possession of a current driving licence free from serious endorsements. Minimum height 5 feet 3 inches.

PAY Rs. 50/- PER MENSEM. Free Accommodation.

Selected candidates may be promoted to Driving Instructors on pay of Rs. 65/- per mensem.

APPLY TO THE NEAREST OF THE FOLLOWING:

(1) Technical Recruiting Officer Staunton Road, POONA.
(2) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Esplanade Maidan, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY.
(3) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Assembly Rest House Building NAGPUR.
(4) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Lal Darwaja, AHMEDABAD.
(5) Assistant Technical Recruiting Officer, Bungalow No. 39, BELGAUM.

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TRAIN BOGIES DERAIL

JUBBULPORE, April 24.

At about 15 hours yesterday the engine and two bogies of the third class of 552 Up Katni-Bina Passenger derailed at miles 662/12 near Bewas bridge between Lidhorakhurd and Girwar. There was no injury to passengers or railway staff. Normal working is expected to be resumed tonight. Meanwhile transhipment of passengers has been arranged at the mileage.—A. P.

"FORWARD BLOC AS ALIVE AS CONGRESS"

LUCKNOW, April 24

A resolution characterising the recent utterances of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru regarding the Forward Bloc and its leader, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, as malicious and mischievous, and calling upon him to stop his tirade against them was passed at a meeting of the U P. Forward Bloc held here to-day.

The meeting disapproved of Pandit Nehru's recent activities which it thought were likely to help the anti-national elements. It further declared that the Forward Bloc was as alive as was the Congress itself.—A.P.

All-India Village Industries Association

The Board of Management, A. I. V. I. A. writes:—

"The Association proposes to provide arrangements for training in paper-making at its Hand-made Paper Centre at Poona. Admission will be restricted to a limited number of students. The course will extend over a period of nine months, commencing 20th June, 1942.

Applications are invited from persons who are over 18 years of age. The minimum educational qualification will be passing of the Matriculation examination of a recognised University or the Final Examination in a regional language of the Province of Bombay. As the training will be principally of the manual type, only persons physically fit and willing to do manual work need apply. Fees for the purpose of training will be Rs. 50. Applications may be addressed, before 15th May to the Consulting Paper Chemist, Hand-made Paper Centre, A. I. V. I. A. (P.O. Agricultural College, Poona No. 5).

Sambamurthy's Wife Dead

BEZWADA, April 25

The death has occurred of Mrs Veerabhadramma, wife of the Hon. Mr Bulusu Sambamurthy, Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

"Clever Talk Is Of No Use"

Dr. Deshmukh On Proposals From Madras

BOMBAY, April 25.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh, M. L. A., (Central) has issued the following statement:—

"The Madras resolution of my Congress colleagues seems to me to be the result of loose thinking under the panic of invasion. The vital part of the resolution is the Defence of this Country and it is supposed that defence can be secured if

(1) Pakistan is conceded and

(2) Offices in the Provinces are accepted by the Congress.

"My own view of Pakistan is this. It can either be taken by the League, or made as a gift by the Government. Nothing has happened in the last two years So far as the other interested communities are concerned, they cannot agree to this vivisection either now or in the future. With the illusive hope of a prize in the future, we are creating merely another mercenary block. What India wants at this crisis is something vital o. her own to create enthusiasm and sacrifice in her children, without giving prizes, or submitting to blackmail.

"The vital issue is Defence. I for one cannot imagine how that is to be secured by Bills and Resolutions in the legislatures. The wheel of success cannot be made to revolve by clever talk. Indian people will have to be prepared for their ordeal of blood and iron by creating a virile mentality after their long period of enervation and emasculation. As I have urged before, the Arms Act will have to be repealed, People's Army and Home Guards will have to be created, Officer's Colleages at the University Centres will have to be established, modern equipment will have to be provided, imported or manufactured in this country. I believe there is time for all these measures.

"I think the Madras resolution is futile, and is the result of infantile and wishful thinking. It cannot have any effect on my country or the Congress Committee who are facing at present the stern reality of aggression and defence"—A P

ALL-ASIATIC ANTI-JAP YOUTH RALLY

NAGPUR, April 25.

It is revealed that the All-Asiatic Anti-Japanese Youth Rally to be held at Delhi from May 16 to 17 is likely to be attended by youths from China, the Soviet Union, Burma Indonesia. Ceylon, the Middle East and Britain.

Miss Perin Bharucha, General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation, led a deputation to Sir Stafford Cripps in his behalf and Sir Stafford has promised to arrange to send representatives from these countries.—United Press.

B. S. P. C. A. Activities

During February last, the Bombay Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals succeeded in detecting 912 cases of use of unfit animals, 7 cases of cruel beating, 1 case of carrying fowls suspended by legs and 2 cases of over-loading of carts In respect of these 1,264 prosecutions were instituted, 61 prosecutions pending from the previous months were also disposed of during the month under review 61 prosecutions were left pending due to the absence of the accused persons Convictions were secured in 1,191 cases and in the rest of the cases the accused were either warned and discharged or acquitted

There were 77 animals in Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at the beginning of the month. During the month 215 animals were newly admitted, 134 were discharged cured, 16 were discharged uncured, 28 died leaving 114 animals in the Hospital at the end of the month. 279 cases were treated as out-patients.

KARACHI.—A proposal to mobilise non-official agencies who are at present organising civil protection committees is now under consideration of the Sind Government and it is understood that Government intends to set up a joint Citizens' Civil Protection Committee with two representatives each from the Congress and the Muslim League.

Azad Pulls Up Rajaji

"Nothing Will Deter Me From Discharging My Duty," Says Congress President

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, has issued the following statement on the resolution recently passed by the Madras Congress Legislature Party:—

"It greatly astonished and pained me that a man like Mr Rajagopalachari, in spite of his being a member of the Congress Working Committee, should have adopted such an attitude. I am in communication with him. I would assure you that any personal relationship, howsoever dear to me, cannot deter me for a moment from discharging my duty as a President of the Congress.

"I may point out in this connection that in the Congress organisation only the Provincial Congress Committee is the competent body to represent provincial views—not the Congress Legislatures Party. Despite this fact, the party itself was not fully represented in the meeting. The information about the meeting indicates that out of 191 Congress members of both the Houses only 52 attended the meeting. And when votes were taken, only 36 participated in the voting. It clearly shows that it would be wrong to attribute the decision to the majority of the Congressmen of the Province."—A. P.

JOSHI WELCOMES RAJAJI'S MOVE

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of an interview to the "Chronicle" said:—

"So far as the demand for Pakistan is concerned, my view is that Mr. Rajagopalachariar is right in advising the Congress to concede the claim of the Muslim League.

"Under the present circumstances we cannot get a national Government without getting the cooperation of the Muslim League and if the people of India are to take part in the defence of the country against the Japanese aggression, this cannot be effectively done without the establishment of the National Government.

"I, therefore, feel that the proposal of the Madras Congress Legislature Party ought to be accepted. If the Muslim League's claim is accepted, there should be no difficulty in forming a National Government in Madras. But I am not sure whether the Congress can accept one policy for one Province and follow different policies in other provinces, without weakening the Congress as a national organisation.

RUDE SHOCKS TO PATRIOTS

MADRAS, April 24.

Commenting on the Madras Congress Legislature Party's resolution the "Madras Mail" in an editorial under the caption "A New Lead" says:

The Madras Congress legislators deserve the warmest congratulations on their bold attempt to bring about understanding between the two great parties. If they succeed everything is possible. It now rests with the All-India Congress Committee to follow the lead Madras has given. We trust that Provincial prejudice or personal bias will not prevent fair and impartial consideration of the proposal from this Presidency If it is not accepted by the Congress hierarchy, they must at least produce an alternative equally certain to provide the Party with a constructive policy and the country with an effective lead

RUDE SHOCK TO PATRIOTS

"The Indian Express" says While we are willing to concede the reasonableness of the Madras Legislature Congress Party's resolution (subject to minor alterations) on the need for installing a popular Government in this Province, we are sure that the resolution on All-India policy will come as a rude shock to all patriots, who must take note of the fact that "claim" the acknowledgment of which is now recommended to the All-India Congress Committee visualises the possibility of an Indian living on the banks of the Cauvery being treated and looked upon as a foreigner by people living on the banks of the Indus or the Ganges. We refuse to believe that anything but a carefully worked up state of despair could have induced those members of the Congress Legislature Party to support a resolution of that nature.

GRAVE BLUNDER

"The Dhinamani" says: That the Madras Congress Legislature Party has committed a grave blunder in recommending to the A.I.C.C. to concede the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan.—A. P

LABOUR MUST NOT QUIT IN RAIDS

Bengal Governor's Plea To Employers For Further Facilities

CALCUTTA, April 24.

His earnest hope that employers and supervisors of Labour will do everything in their power to instil into their Labour a spirit of courage and resolution, and the knowledge that, by remaining in their posts and maintaining production unimpaired they are making a valuable contribution to the war effort, is expressed by H E. Sir John Herbert, Governor of Bengal, in a signed statement addressed to the various Chambers of Commerce in the City today.

His Excellency says: "It has been represented to me that a general impression exists in Calcutta and throughout the industrial area that Labour will panic and disappear in the event of air raids. Although adequate arrangements have been made by my Government to deal with evacuation from the Calcutta area, it should be realised that these measures are entirely precautionary. I should like to make it perfectly clear that I myself have no intention of leaving the Calcutta area in the event of air raids, and I have no doubt that employers and supervisors of Labour have equally no intention of leaving. It is my earnest hope that they will do everything in their power to instil into their Labour a spirit of courage and resolution, and the knowledge that, by remaining in their posts and maintaining production unimpaired, they are making a valuable contribution to the war effort."

FURTHER MEASURES

His Excellency adds: "Many industrial concerns have already done much in this direction; adequate air raid shelters have been provided; shops have been organised at which employees can purchase the necessities of life at reasonable rates; standards have been safeguarded and bonuses offered. I would ask you to consider further what steps can be taken to establish the closest possible contact between employer and employee, since mutual confidence and co-operation can be of the utmost value in strengthening morale. I am personally convinced that a wholesale departure of Labour need not follow air raids, and that any apprehension on that score can be greatly minimised if all employers reassure their Labour by establishing close contact and by providing for their safety and material comfort."

MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE WELCOMES C. R.'s MOVE

MADRAS, April 25.

The Secretary Madras Presidency Muslim League in the course of a statement to the press says:—

"Mr Rajagopalachariar, an astute politician and a noble patriot has acted in a practical manner at this critical hour He has in a fair way bridged the gulf between the Congress and the League by his resolution conceding Pakistan to the Muslims and has thus created a common ground where the Congress and the League can devise means to avert the impending catastrophe If both these great and mighty organisations put their heads together, they will surely achieve things which otherwise cannot be achieved. I sincerely wish Mr Rajagopalachariar success in his undertaking to bring about an understanding between these two organisations and thus use them for the good of our great country. He should assume the role of the messenger of peace and succeed in it and the grateful nation will then really treasure his memory as one that helped India at a critical hour."—A.P.

JAMMU —In pursuance of the demand for the introduction of prohibition in the State the Kashmir Government have appointed a committee consisting of eight officials and non-official members of the State Assembly.

HAILED
APPRECIATED
APPLAUDED

RANJIT—WADIA
Production

THE RETURN OF TOOFAN MAIL

Directed by
ASPI

Starring:
AROON and SHAMIM
with Jagdish, Dixit, Harish, Shivdasani etc.

SUPER

To-day at 10 a.m. and 1-30, 4-15, 7 & 9-45 p.m.
Daily at 4-15, 7 & 9-45 p.m.

THE TALE OF THE FIGHT against MIGHT
Circo's Epic of & for the Nation

APNA GHAR

9th WEEK AT
KRISHNA
Talkies—Dubash Theatre
4 Shows, 12 Noon—Marathi
To-day 3, 6 & 9—Hindi

The Village Belle
has turned the whole TOWN CRAZY!
HIND PICTURES'

SOCIETY

with
SITARA—NAZIR,
Majjid, Alaknanda, Shyam,
Rajkumari, Shukla & Gope.

4th WEEK AT
NOVELTY
Talkies—Corner of Grant Road
3 Shows Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30
Matinee at 1 p.m. on Sat., Sun.
A B. P. C. Release

IT'S SUPERB!

—THIS WHAT THEY HAVE TO SAY ABOUT
DULSUKH M. PANCHOLI'S
Khaki Daan

Bigger Brighter
Than "KHAZANCHI"!

Starring:
NOOR JEHAN,
MANORAMA, GHULAM MOHD.
& 10 SWEET SONGS

JOIN THE CROWDS AT
EXCELSIOR
(Daily: 3, 6-15, 10 p.m.)
&
New West End
Daily: 2-30, 5-45 & 8-45
Extra Show To-day 11-15

F. E. James Pats Cripps' Back

OOTACAMUND, April 24.

"Sir Stafford Cripps' mission was by no means a failure. Although the proposals had not been wholly accepted by the major political parties, Sir Stafford had made serious breaches in their defences and one important result was the definite narrowing of the gap between the leaders of public opinion in India and the declared aims of Britain", declared Sir Frederick James, M.L.A. (Central) speaking at the local Y.M.C.A. on 'Current Events.'

Sir Frederick James added that the mission had made it plain that Britain was sincere in her desire to give India freedom and was ready to part with power. If the Indian political parties were really desirous of actively co-operating in the Defence of India and of sharing in the victory that would come, the way was open to them. In the struggle against the aggressor nations, India was not a subordinate but a proud partner of the Allied Powers

TO MOBILISE PRODUCTION

Proceeding Sir Frederick urged the need for the appointment of a member of the Viceroy's Council to be in sole charge of Production. This, he said, did not mean the creation of a new and grandiose department but the appointment of someone with authority not only to corelate all production activities in the country but to remove the impediments in the way of all war effort and to insist upon the necessary priorities in the way of imports, supply, labour, machinery and shipping.—A. P.

Johnson For Patiala

NEW DELHI, April 25.

The 'United Press' learns that Col. Johnson, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to India, is leaving for Patiala tonight on an invitation from the Prime Minister of the State Sir Jogindra Singh. Sir Jogindra has invited him 'to tell him all about the Sikhs."

Mr G. L. Mehta, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, met Col. Johnson at Cochin House this morning.

The 'United Press' learns that Mr. Mehta will issue a statement regarding the industrialists' talks with the American Technical Mission, which are believed to be highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.—United Press.

"The Times" On The Defence Of India

LONDON, April 24.

"The Times" in a leader commenting on the defence of India says whatever may be the Japanese precise intentions, it can be taken for granted that the campaign in Burma is intended to be preliminary to an attack on India in some form. "Sollum to Singapore is a phrase embodying a principle of vital consequences to the British Empire and its Allies in the conduct of the war. That principle has not lost its validity because Singapore itself has fallen. It is not only across the Pacific that American aid can reach India. The United States has built up supplies in Africa also. The maintenance of the Middle East Front is as important from the India point of view as the security of Trans-pacific communications and India herself is doing a great deal to maintain this front, which was in a great part created by the military skill and the courage of Indian formations."

The leader concludes that despite serious threats the Middle-east and India alike are growing stronger.—Reuter

Thanks For Second Bombay Squadron

BOMBAY, April 25.

The Minister for Aircraft Production's appreciation of Bombay's gift of a second Fighter Squadron for the Royal Air Force is conveyed in a telegram received by H. E. the Governor to-day.

Col Llewellyn says:

"I send my warmest thanks to the Bombay War Gifts Fund for their latest generous gift which completes the amount required to name the Second Bombay Fighter Squadron. The aircraft will carry the names you have selected. Please convey my heartiest congratulations to all concerned on their splendid achievement which symbolises the will of the people of the presidency to smash the aggressors."—A. P.

"Not Even An Apple In This Eden"

BEAVERBROOK ON BRITAIN'S PLIGHT WHEN WAR BEGAN AND TO-DAY'S PROGRESS

LONDON April 24.

"There is not even an apple in this Eden," declared Lord Beaverbrook in a speech in New York yesterday recounting the British people's sacrifices in the last two years.

He said: "Never, never has any race fought so hard or so furiously as the British people in the last two years. It was just two years ago that we lost everything we possessed save only our soldiers. We had to begin all over again. There was nothing left us but a portion of our army. All our weapons were gone. The cupboard was bare. Not even a rifle. Guns were lost by the thousands, vehicles by fifty thousands. Almost all our tanks and many airplanes, and remember, too, that many valuable and essential raw materials were cut off when our sources of supply fell under the power of Germany. But the biggest disaster was our naval losses. Forty-seven warships were sunk, in the operations off Norway and Dunkirk, and, when the evacuation was over, half our destroyer fleet lay awaiting repairs in our shipyards.

HARD TASK.

"Hardly had we emerged from this peril when we were called upon to fight the "battle of Britain".

And I must tell you that, when that conquest began, we had in reserve only five fighter aircraft in the storage units. By improvisation, by invention, by every form of makeshift, we managed to keep the fighting front supplied with aircraft. Every human being worked all out. There was no need for clocks or other time keepers during the battle of Britain.

"In the early spring of 1941 we went to aid the Greeks. And I don't hesitate to tell you that the British Prime Minister ordered this expedition in full knowledge of the sacrifices it would entail. He made the decision because he believed that no other course was possible. We were committed to the Greeks and we fulfilled our promise.

"Events followed swiftly, and, before the year was out, the British army had fought major engagements on seven separate fronts in the Middle East. Two big years of Britain were 1940 and 1941. Hard fighting, brave deeds and vast powers of endurance was the record of the British army in these two years of battle

CAUGHT NAPPING.

"Then came the Japs. They caught us unawares in Malaya and Singapore. We have little to say in defence of our errors. we cannot explain our failures. We can only resolve to profit by our punishment.

"The story of the production of arms and weapons of every description during the last two years is a high tribute to the British genius for war. The task of equipping our army has far exceeded anything contemplated when war began.

Each division now carries a thousand tons of ammunition and consumes two tons of petrol for every mile it travels.

A single A-A. battery requires three tons of ammunition for one minute's action.

Five tons of shipping are needed to keep one soldier overseas.

FORGING AHEAD.

"Our tank production has been doubled in the last six months and our output of guns of two-pounder calibre and over exceeds 35,000 a year. Our cruisers have been on duty 300 days in a year. Our submarines have sunk or damaged 326 enemy ships, 64 of them warships And our attacks from sea and air have destroyed 5,250,000 tons of merchant shipping, three capital ships, 13 other cruisers, 53 destroyers and many submarines. The R.A.F. and other services have destroyed over 10 000 Axis planes for a loss of under half that number of our own.

Last year we sent abroad 9,171 airplanes, against 2,134 which we imported into Britain.

"The national output of food and general mobilisation of man-power gives every Briton the right to stand before his neighbours with quiet confidence in a work well done. Our ploughmen have turned up 6,000,000 acres, which were not under cultivation before the war.

There are 33,000,000 people in Britain between the ages of 14 and 64. Twenty million have been mobilised for the forces and for vital war work. Women, unless they have young children, are conscripted for industry up to the age of 41. Unmarried women under 30 may be called up for the services. There are already three times as many women in munitions as there were in 1918. Twenty-five thousand women have joined the women's land army.

BRITAIN'S SACRIFICES.

People in Britain have made many sacrifices and without any complaint save only the ancient right to criticise and find fault with their Government. They have adopted black bread for white. They have given up eggs. Oranges and lemons have been forbidden. There is not even an apple in the "other Eden". They have accepted a system of food rationing which is through and complete. They have sacrificed sugar to the Russians, whisky to the Americans, corn to the Egyptians, railway engines to the Persians and railings to the tank factories. They have abandoned the turnups on their trousers and the buttons on their cuffs. And don't ask a poor man for a match or a rich man for a dime, because they have neither.

"Britain has arisen at every call to all emergencies. In 1940 the need for aircraft, and Britain made good. In 1941 it was for tanks: and Britain made good with interest. Now in 1942 it is for shipbuilding. We should be able to double our output of ships this year. And certainly nothing short of such an increase will satisfy the British public".—Reuter.

CALCUTTA, April 25.

The Calcutta Rangers annexed the Brighton Cup by defeating B. N. Railway by two goals to nil.—A. P.

India Debate In Parliament

LONDON, April 25.

From Reuter's political correspondent:—

Both the House of Commons and Lords will debate Sir Stafford Cripps visit to India during the next series of sittings.

In the Commons, Sir Stafford will give his own account of what took place, while in the Lords the Duke of Devonshire, Under-Secretary for India, and Lord Simon, Lord Chancellor, will be the principal Government speakers. Other speakers in the Lords will include Lords Addison, Crewe Salisbury and Hailey.

LABOUR ATTITUDE

In the Commons Mr. Gordon MacDonald will express the view of the Labour Party on the Cripps Mission. A special meeting of the administrative committee of the Labour Party will take place before the debate at which their attitude to the debate will be considered. Mr. Graham White is likely to be one of the leading Liberal speakers and Sir John Wardlaw Milne is also expected to take part. The debate is taking place on a motion for adjournment on which there is usually no vote.

NO WAR DEBATE

There will be no war debate during the next sittings. According to present indications members will allow some time to elapse before they ask for a further statement from Mr. Churchill.—Reuter.

N. V. GADGIL RELEASED

POONA, April 25.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, who was detained under the Defence of India Rules in the Yerawada Central Prison since 26th February, 1942 has been unconditionally released this evening under orders issued by the District Magistrate of Poona.—A. P.

M. P.s' Tip To Br. Cabinet

LONDON, April 24.

The "Daily Herald's" political correspondent says:—There is some support for Sir Stafford Cripps' statement that the next move must come from India. But in equally large section of Labour M.P.s take the view that the British Government should examine the matter afresh to see if they cannot take the initiative in reopening discussions.

Although there is no serious differences any where with Government's view as put by the Lord Privy Seal, the general view of back benchers in all parties seems to be that the Cabinet should not rest on the contention, "it is now up to the Indians." It should at least declare, it is argued, that it will consciously seek any opportunity, however slight, which would permit new negotiations to be started.—Reuter.

Babu Rajendra Prasad returned here this morning from Madhubani 'via' Darbhanga. He will deliver the Convocation address at Government Ayurved College tomorrow. Owing to pre-occupations, he is unable to leave for Allahabad earlier than the night of April 27.—United Press.

CINEMA

"BHARAT MILAP" DIRECTOR HONOURED AT SURAT

(From A Correspondent.)

After receiving special invitations from the prominent citizens of Surat, Mr Vijay Bhatt, director of "Bharat Milap" and Mr. Balchandra Shukla, Production Executive of Prakash Pictures visited Surat on last Saturday and Sunday. Their two days' programme at Surat was crowded with many functions in their honour. Their arrival at the station was greeted with a warm welcome by prominent citizens of the city.

At a public meeting at Besant Hall, presided over by Divan Bahadur Chunilal, high tributes to Mr. Vijay Bhatt's services to art and culture were paid by several speakers including Mr. Ratan Marshal, Prof. Vishnuprasad Trivedi, Mr. Sattvasukh Vora and Prof. Mohanlal Dave. A public address in a costly silver Casket was also presented by Dr. Hiralal Lakdawala at the meeting.

The All-India Theatres Syndicate Ltd. also arranged a grand function at the New Super Talkies, under the presidency of Principal Dabu, when an address with Casket and a cup and several other silver articles and a shawl from Sheth Chandulal Kapadia were presented to Mr. Vijay Bhatt.

Besides these, a series of parties in their honour were arranged by Gandiv Sahitya Mandir the management of Moti Talkies and the journalists of the city. Another interesting function was a public discussion, arranged by Narmad Sahitya Sabha, where Mr. Vijay Bhatt answered over a hundred questions put to him by the audience

'TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE' IN SECOND WEEK AT METRO

Thrills of the jungle cram tense action into Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's "Tarzan's Secret Treasure", which reunites Johnny Weissmuller, Maureen O'Sullivan and little Johnny Sheffield.

Reginald Owen plays the kindly head of the scientific expedition, Tom Conway portrays the saturnine Medford, the plotter of the safari. Philip Dorn and little Cordell Hickman, coloured child acting discovery, are others in the cast.

Animal actors include Cheeta, the ape; Buli, the baby elephant; Little Leo, amazing acting lion, and rhinoceros, elephants crocodiles, and many odd birds and beast of the African jungle.

Underwater swimming thrills were filmed on location in Florida, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer built a huge river and jungle covering an eighty-acre tract, the largest piece of engineering of its kind ever carried out for a jungle picture.

Thrills include the pursuit of the boy by a vine-walking lion, his rescue of another by attracting attention of a charging rhinoceros to himself; Tarzan's desperate battle with the crocodiles, his attack on a river full of savages, his giant swing across a chasm to rescue his loved one, the episode of the elephant army, the battle of the safari and jujn-crazed savages, and comedy interludes are provided by Cheeta, the baby elephant and other animal comedians.

Concert At The Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall

(From A Correspondent.)

Rarely you get such collection of "Famous Artistes" in a bunch. From the land of the Five Rivers comes this team of well-known musicians, dancers and concert singers, to entertain the Bombay public.

Amongst this host of a number of well-known artistes, mention of a few is enough as an introduction. For those who possess instinct for Radio-music, Shamshadibai of Lahore has a choiced cake of mallifuous 'ragas' that tune your sense of musical instincts. Besides this Columbia Records artists, the Concert offers Almas the swift-footed dancer of Punjab. Amir Begum Dilshad and many others also contribute for the great appeal 'music' infills you, as you also witness the foot-steps which keep in tune with the music.

Bashir Dehlvi the well-known Delhi musician, has in his bag quite novel, orchestral tunes, that are to be offered at this Concert at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on the 25th April to 28th April—all four days in a crowded programme.

Master Krishna's Concert At Wagle Hall

Mr. Krishnarao Phulambrikar, better known as Master Krishna is giving a concert of vocal music at Wagle Hall, Chikitsaka High School, Kandewadi to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. under the auspices of the Musical Art Society.

Bombay Condemns Ban On "Sentinel"

BHULABHAI AND JOSHI'S TRIBUTE TO HORNIMAN

The spacious compound of the Congress House was packed to capacity on Saturday evening when the citizens of Bombay mustered strong to pass resolutions on the police firing on the Dockyard workers on April 21 and on the action taken by the Government in ordering the suspension of the publication of the "Bombay Sentinel" for a month.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the following Associations:—

Bombay Provincial Congress Committee; Bombay Provincial Trade Union Congress; Civil Liberties Union; Independent Labour Party; Congress Socialist Party; Progressive Group; Nationalist Christian Party; Bombay Presidency Students' Federation; Bombay Suburban Students' Union Fort Students' Union; Bombay Students' Union; Bombay Municipal Kamgar Sangh; Youngmen Zoroastrian Association; Best Traffic Union; Bombay City and Suburban Motor Car Drivers' Union Bombay Forward Bloc; Bombay Shop Assistants' Federation; Marwari Students' Union and Bombay Port Trust Employees Union.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. and leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly presided.

Mr. B. G. Horniman was loudly cheered when he entered the Congress compound.

A SOUND PRINCIPLE

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai said that the workers were usually a peaceful people who worked and earned their wages. Their importance was not often realised. When an occasion like the present arose, one realised their importance in full.

It was true that the State or the Government should enforce discipline and order. But the authority could only be used for the good of society. Facts could always bear the searchlight of enquiry. If at any time the police or the military used force, it ought to be established and proved that it was absolutely necessary to use force. That was a sound principle and it had been accepted and followed in all previous cases of firing on crowds.

Whenever the police or the military opened fire, it was the right of the public to ask for an enquiry. Only by an enquiry could public doubt and anxiety be allayed. In Bombay where there was no popular Government, it was the duty of the Governor to appoint an impartial and independent tribunal to enquire into the matter. There was no need for any Government to feel that there was loss of prestige or shame in satisfying the people about any act in its administration; on the other hand it could only do good.

TRIBUTE TO HORNIMAN

As regards the "Bombay Sentinel" Mr. Desai said that it was the duty of the Government first to make sure whether the publication of anything was beyond its legitimate province, and harmed public interest. To exercise summary powers and suppress an organ of public importance was indefensible.

"Mr. Horniman", he continued, "is known to every one of you." He was famous all over India for the fearless way in which he carried out his duty as a journalist. He was the doyen of Indian Journalism. As regards the war he had always helped and supported it.

DEMAND FOR ENQUIRY

Mr. S. A. Brelvi then moved the following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its grave concern at the firing which took place on Tuesday, the 21st instant on the Dock-workers at the Royal Indian Naval Dockyard and urge upon the Government that an independent non-official Committee be set up to enquire into the circumstances attending the same in order to place before the public the true facts and also to allay the suspicions and fears which would otherwise naturally arise in the public mind."

A SIMPLE ISSUE

Mr Brelvi said that the issue before them was simple and clear. It was that they wanted to defend their civil liberties of protection of person and freedom of the Press. He wanted to make it clear that in defending these liberties they did not at all wish, in these critical times, to embarrass the Government in war efforts. In fact the issue before them had no connection with those efforts. In making their demand for an enquiry they were only following past precedents.

BAN ON 'SENTINEL'

Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., (Central) moved this following resolution:

"This meeting of the citizens of Bombay expresses its surprise at the action taken by the Government of Bombay in ordering the suspension of the publication of the 'Bombay Sentinel' for a period of 30 days without calling upon the Editor and Proprietor to explain either the offending report or the circumstances under which it came to be published and the propriety of doing so.

"This meeting protests against unwarranted use of the power given to the Government under the Defence of India Rules for suppression of news concerning public affairs in the city."

Mr. Joshi said that the 'Sentinel' and Mr. Horniman were known all over India. Nobody had fought so much for the liberty of the Press.

It was true that in times of national emergency or during a war the Government could restrict the freedom of the press, so that what was published might not help the enemy. He failed to understand how the report in the "Sentinel" had done that. The suspension of the 'Sentinel' had caused great and deep resentment among the citizens of Bombay.

Speaking about condition of workers generally Mr. Joshi said that he had supported the law which made strike witnout due notice illegal But he pleaded this threw a responsibility on the Government to see that the employers treated the workers fairly. He humorously suggested that the law should be made more comprehensive by which employers could be imprisoned for not giving proper wages to workers.

He thought it the duty of the Government to see that welfare officers were appointed to see that the workers received fair and proper treatment.

Mr. Savant, on behalf of the Girni Kamgar Union supported the resolution.

HORNIMAN ON HIS DUTY.

Mr B. G. Horniman, in a feeling and at times humorous speech justified his own position in the matter but he did not wish to speak on the resolution about the "Sentinel" as it was a matter which concerned him personally and in view of the fact that the Provincial Press Advisory Committee was going to discuss the matter with the Governor. He did not wish to embarass them

Mr. Horniman then referred to various incidents in his journalistic experience and said he always considered it his duty to publish what he believed to be right and what he conscientiously believed was in the public interests. He did not question that he owed a duty to the Government but he also equally owed a duty to the public.

Mr. Joachim Alva, supporting the resolutions stated that the ban on the "Bombay Sentinel" was unjustified.

When the meeting was over at their request Mr. N. M. Joshi addressed the workers numbering many thousands and told them to go back to work and he would try to use his good offices on their behalf.

In connection with the celebration of the first foundation day of the Aurangabad Broadcasting Station on 4th inst. a "Kavi Sammelan" or Poets' Conference was held at Aurangabad, which was attended by some of the well-known poets of Maharashtra. Photo shows: Standing (left to right) Raj Kavi Yashwant (Baroda), Prof. Nandapurkar (Hyderabad Dn.), Prof. Gireesh (Sangli), Kavi Kant (Hyderabad Dn.). Sitting (left to right) Kavi Sopandeo Chaudhari (Nasik), Kavya Kaustubh Korekal (Hyderabad Dn.), Mrs. Sanjivani Marathe (Bombay), Prof. Mayadeo (Bombay) and Kavi Aneel (Berar).

SUPPRESSION OF NEWSPAPERS

"Statesman's" Candid Criticism

CALCUTTA, April 25.

Commenting on the Government suppression of newspapers the 'Statesman', in an editorial, says: "To suppress a newspaper altogether is a kind of step that in a self-governing country is never taken except where bad faith is present. For a newspaper suppression is the most serious consequence. Amongst its regular readers too it sets up a disturbance. Recent announcements indicate lack of touch between the authorities and the public."

The paper adds: 'The Yugantar' has consistently supported war effort and, since the Japanese menace developed, has been good influence in the Bengali language. To announce an indefinite suppression of the paper is not an ideal way of dealing with it."—United Press.

Nagpur Protest Against Action Against 'Sentinel'

NAGPUR, April 25.

The Nagpur newspapers last evening adopted a resolution condemning the action of the Bombay Government in suppressing the "Bombay Sentinel' without referring the matter to the Provincial Press Advisory Committee and characterising the action as a flagrant breach of the Delhi Agreement. Members of the C. P. Provincial Press Advisory Committee were also present at the meeting. A. P.

Italian General In Zagreb

ROME, April 25.

The Chief of the Italian General Staff, General Cavallero, arrived at Zagreb to-day by air. He was welcomed at the aerodrome by the German General Horstenau and other German officers as well as by the Italian official.—Reuter.

Norwegian Ship Damaged

WASHINGTON, April 25.

The Navy announces that a small Norwegian merchantman was damaged by shell fire during a running gunbattle with an enemy submarine off the Atlantic coast. The vessel reached an east coast port safely under her own power. There are no further details.—Reuter.

Petrol Rationing Officer On Tour

NEW DELHI, April 25.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Petrol Rationing Officer to the Government of India, will proceed on tour from April 26 to May 29, 1942.

Leaving Delhi on April 26, he will visit Bombay, Poona, Satara, Kolhapur Belgaum, Dharwar, Hubli, Bangalore, Madras, Madura, Coimbatore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Nasik, and return to Delhi on May 29.—A. P.

REMOVE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

Indians Overseas Executive Plea To Govt. About Evacuees From Burma

NEW DELHI, April 25.

At an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian Overseas Central Association held last evening under the chairmanship of Mr. S. Satyamurti, resolutions were passed welcoming the proposal to form a central organisation located in New Delhi to deal with all questions concerning Indian evacuees from Burma and other places and regretting that evacuation of Indians from Ceylon are neither complete nor satisfactory and calling upon the Government of India to make such arrangements without prejudice to their right of re-entry into Ceylon.

The Committee also regretted that racial discrimination persisted even now in respect of evacuation of people from Burma and other places and also in respect of their reception and treatment in India and urged upon the Government of India to remove these racial discriminations immediately.—A. P.

POPULARISING HINDUSTANI

Gandhiji's Scheme Before Hindi Sammelan

Mahatma Gandhi is undertaking a mission of popularising Hindustani or both Urdu and Hindi through a body called Hindustani Prachar Sangh, says an Allahabad report published in "The Leader".

It is understood Gandhiji originally desired to carry on this work through the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti at Wardha but this would not have been possible as the Samiti is the branch of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

Accordingly Mahatma Gandhi recently wrote to the Hon Babu Purushottamdas Tandon asking if the Hindustani propaganda was undertaken separately by a body known as Hindustani Prachar Sangh would it be possible for the members of the Hindustani Prachar Sangh to continue to be members of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan.

Gandhiji's letter was considered by the Standing Committee of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at its last meeting held here and the Standing Committee's reply to Gandhiji's query was in the affirmative with the condition, it is said, that the office-bearers of the Hindustani Prachar Sangh could not be office-bearers of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti.

The next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan is proposed to be held next month at Ujjain.

Never Open To Mediation

Azad Thanks Johnson But Says India Will Not Budge On Freedom Issue

CALCUTTA, April 25.

In the course of an interview to the United Press in connection with Col. Johnson's statement at Delhi Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, said: 'Col. Johnson's statement giving reasons for despatching the Technical Mission and troops by America to India came at the appropriate time' and they are very re-assuring to the Indian people, eliminating the possibility of misunderstanding."

Continuing the Maulana said that India had appreciated the "friendly interest" of the United States in the Indian problems.

NEVER OPEN TO MEDIATION

Referring to the rumours that President Roosevelt was offering to mediate in the Anglo-Indian dispute Maulana Azad said: "India's primary demand for right of self-determination is never open to mediation. But the Congress is likely to accept the offer of President Roosevelt's good offices in mediating in the dispute."

"The principal problem facing the ensuing A. I. C. C. meeting at Allahabad" said the Congress President, "is to decide India's mental attitude towards the aggressors. This is a peculiar problem since we cannot extend our help in defence of India, the British refusing the same. But we cannot bow down to the aggressors also."—United Press.

A. I. C. C. AND MADRAS RESOLUTION

Will It Be Discussed At A. I. C. C. Meeting?

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

The Madras Congress Legislature Party's resolution recommending to the A.I.C.C. to acknowledge the claim of the Muslim League and on the subject of the formation of National Government in the Province has changed the complexion of the forthcoming session of the All-India Congress Committee. The resolution has not been balloted and an unofficial resolution can be considered only if the Working Committee adopts it officially.

It is presumed that Mr. C. Rajagopalachari might ask the Working Committee to consider the resolution.

CONGRESS AND KISAN SABHAS.

Another important question which will be debated by the Committee is Pandit Nehru's impression of Burma evacuees and the present political situation in Assam and Bengal.

Among the non-official resolutions balloted are Swami Krishnanand's resolution endorsing Mahatma Gandhi's views on 'scorched earth' policy, Pandit Jiwanlal's resolution urging the resumption of the leadership of the Congress by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. S. Hansram Singh's resolution urging Congressmen to leave the Kisan Sabha as it 'supports war efforts'.

TRINIDAD INDIANS' APPEAL.

The Trinidad Indian Conference has cabled to the General Secretary of the Congress its resolution urging the British Government to recognise Indian independence and expressing disappointment at the reported threat of the Muslim League President to revolt if independence was recognised. The Conference says that Indians have no national status outside India and the League should co-operate with the Congress for freedom, liberty and dignity among free nations.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

C. R. Meets Mahatma

WARDHA, April 25.

Mr. Rajagopalachari had a two hours talk with Mahatma Gandhi this evening, when he is presumed to have discussed with him the two resolutions recently passed by the Madras Congress Legislature Party.

FRENCH GENERAL ESCAPES

LONDON, April 25.

The escape of the French General Giraud from the fortress of Koenigstein is announced by the German Radio to-day. Those who helped him to escape will be sentenced to death, said the statement which promised a large reward for his discovery. General Giraud who commanded the French Ninth Army was a member of the French Higher War Council and was taken prisoner in May 1940. During the last war Giraud also effected escape from German hands.—Reuter.

Concede Pakistan

Sjt. Rajagopalachariar's Plea

According to the "Madras Mail" Sjt. C. Rajagopalachariar who presided at last Thursday's meeting of the Madras Congress Legislature Party which adopted the resolutions regarding Pakistan, explained the discussions and negotiations which took place at Delhi during the visit of Sir Stafford Cripps, and stated that he had no doubt in his mind that the breakdown of the Delhi negotiations regarding the national government was brought about by the Muslim League. Sir Stafford Cripps knew this, but did not want to openly throw the blame on the Muslim League, or on Mr. Jinnah.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar, it is further learnt, pointed out that the situation that faced the country was such that they could not remain quiet, though, as Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru had said, it was for Britain to make the next move. But it was up to the people of India to examine the real disease from which they were suffering and find a cure. He did not foresee any possibility he is understood to have said, of the Muslim League giving up the claim for Pakistan in the near future: but the formation of a national government at the Centre was an imperative necessity. The emergency was so great that it was no use people saying that they could wait for three years more, as we had waited. It was also clear that they could not have a national government without settling with the Muslim League.

GIVE PAKISTAN

It is understood, says the "Mail' Mr. Rajagopalachariar also indicated that as far as he was concerned the forthcoming A.-I.C.C. meeting should re-open the question of the formation of national government. He even suggested that the Madras Congress Legislature Party should request the A.-I.C.C. and the Working Committee to invite the Muslim League for a discussion. He also made it clear that as long as the Muslim League wanted Pakistan they could not have unity of India. It would be a mere phrase. They could only have bitter controversy which could be decided not by voting or by argument, but by civil war or resort to arms.

If the Muslims wanted Pakistan they would have to be given it. In theory the Congress had also accepted the position.

Mr. Rajagopalachariar wanted the party to express its views so that he might be strengthened at the forthcoming A.-I.C.C. where he would have to face an unpopular battle. But it had been his lot to fight many unpopular battles and win, and this might be because his conclusions were based on cold consideration of facts and not on any bias.

IN MADRAS

As far as Madras was concerned Mr. Rajagopalachariar is understood to have stated that though the rest of India could have the luxury of controversy over Pakistan and other things, the situation here had become critical inasmuch as it was urgent that a popular government should be in charge of the administration of the province. It was the duty of representatives of people to take charge of the government and carry on with whatever power there were.

"ILL-CONCEIVED ANL INOPPORTUNE"

Bombay Congress Legislators On Madras Resolution

Sixteen members of the Bombay Legislature Congress Party who were present in the city informally met, at short notice, at the Party office, Bombay, on Saturday and expressed the opinion that the proposals contained in the resolutions of the Madras Legislature Congress Party were against the best interests of the country and should not have been adopted at all.

No resolution was passed at the meeting which was only attended by such of the members of the party as were present in Bombay. Mr. B. G. Kher, Ex-Premier, presided.

It appears that the members expressed the view that the Madras resolutions were ill-conceived and inopportune and that the members supported the statement issued by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in this regard.

The rejection of the Cripps' proposals by the Congress Working Committee was the first subject which was discussed and the general sense of those present was that the Working Committee had no other alternative but to reject them.

Rajen Babu On Madras Resolution

PATNA, April 25.

It was wrong to attribute to the Congress as a whole or even the Congressmen of Madras Presidency the opinion of 36 members of the Madras Legislative Party observed Dr. Rajendra Prasad a member of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, when interviewed for his views on the latest resolution of the Madras Congress Legislative Party.

Dr. Prasad said that the ensuing meeting of the A. I. C. C. would show that such criticism of the Congress on the basis of the Madras resolution was premature if not perverse.

He said that it would not be right for him, being a member of the Working Committee to say anything on merits of the resolution and he would content himself with the remark that it had offered an opportunity to the Working Committee and the A. I. C. C. to express itself unequivocally and categorically on the question referring to the other resolution of the Madras Congress Legislative Party Dr. Prasad said that unless the whole policy which the Congress had followed ever since the war broke out was changed there would be no question of the Congress taking office or joining any coalition. He added that he did not see any chance of the Congress reversing that policy."—A P

RAJAJI WILL SOON BE DISILLUSIONED

MADRAS, April 25.

Mr T. Prakasam, in the course of a statement on the resolution adopted by the Madras Congress Legislature Party says:

"Mr. Rajagopalachariar had not taken a lesson even after the failure of Sir Stafford Cripps' negotiations and the dignified rejection of the proposals by the Congress Working Committee and the unceremonious withdrawal of the British proposals by Sir Stafford. He believed that the few members of the Madras Assembly who supported him were competent to concede Pakistan and establish a National Government. He wanted the last chance and he snatched it from those who agreed with him. It will not be long before he would be disillusioned once again on the steps taken by him."—A. P.

Leaguers Welcome Madras Resolution

LUCKNOW, April 25.

Muslim League circles in Lucknow greatly welcome and appreciate the stand taken by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari in regard to the Pakistan scheme. They however, feel that it would be premature to say anything officially at this stage though they regard the Madras resolution to be the outcome of certain talks which are said to have been held between the Muslim League and the Congress parties on this issue and had to be suspended during Sir Stafford Cripps' visit to India.

Hindu Mahasabha circles, however, feel resentful.—A. P.

Production And Self-Govt.

American Technical Mission Meets Indian Industrialists

(From Our Correspondent)

DELHI, April 25.

Interesting particulars are now available about yesterday's meeting between the American Technical Mission and Indian Industrialists. The former is reported to have urged that industrial production could be doubled or trebled in India, but the Supply Member, who was present, is reported to have said that Government of India were doing all that was possible for speeding up production, and asked the members of the Technical Mission to show in what ways the position could be improved.

POPULAR GOVT. NEEDED

On the other hand some industrialists present are understood to have supported the Technical Mission and pointed out that given suitable conditions, production could easily be doubled. They also referred to war measures taken in other countries like double shifts etc., for securing maximum production.

They particularly emphasised that if there was a strong popular government, production could considerably be pushed forward. The members of the Technical Mission are understood to have thanked the Indian Industrialists for their support

SIR S. CRIPPS ANSWERED

Position In India Has Not Improved, Says Pandit Nehru

CALCUTTA, April 25.

"We are going to make no approach to the British Government and we shall face our problems and perils with such wisdom and endurance as we may have", observed Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, at a Press Conference held this evening at the residence of his host, Dr. B. C. Roy, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, in connection with recent statements made in London by Sir Stafford Cripps.

PERISH RATHER THAN SUBMIT.

Pandit Nehru said: "We shall prefer to perish rather than submit to an arrogant imperialism or a few invader. If Sir Stafford thinks that the position in India has improved by his visit, he is grievously mistaken. The gulf is greater to-day than ever before. It is true that events are compelling us to think of what we should do to meet them but whatever we may do we will have nothing to do with the question of co-operating with the British efforts in India. Indeed, to talk of co-operation is in itself a misnomer. What is meant is subservience. We can only co-operate as free men and a free National Government with others who acknowledge as such

"Sir Stafford has said we shirk responsibility. That is a curious charge when the responsibility that we sought was denied us. Certainly, we are not excited with the heavy responsibility of running canteens and stationery shops etc., which we were told we could have for the defence minister".

PRE-WAR LANGUAGE.

Pandit Nehru added that Sir Stafford Cripps had made it even more clear than before that there is no common ground between the British Government and the Congress. "It surprises me", he pointed out, "that the British Government should still talk in its old pre-war patronising language and try to pose to the world that it is a kind of arbitrator in India. They do not appreciate that the world has changed and that India and the world will change still further without awaiting for the approval or consent of the British War Cabinet. As the position of the British Government is being made clear it is right that the position of the Congress should also be clearly understood.

Greetings To Congress President From America

ALLAHABAD, April 25.

A telegram addressed to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, from Stockton, California, says that in an unanimous resolution the Hindustanis assembled at the Sikh Temple in Stockton strongly supported Maulana Azad's stand for India's freedom in Cripps' negotiations.

In another telegram from New York the National Association for Advancement of Coloured People sends fraternal greetings to the people of India and says "Let us face the future, not the past, in the struggle towards freedom for all races without which war can never be ended."—A. P.

ON THE AIR

SUNDAY, APRIL 26

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

4-30 p.m For Indian troops. In India, Burma and Ceylon 5 Mushtari Begam. 5-15 Zinda Hasan. 5-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur. 6-25 Kusum Jadhav: Vocal Music. 6-35 Do Geet. 6-45 Zohra Jamal. 7-0 Ghulam Fareed. 7-15 Jawab Men. 7-30 It has happened. 7-35 Mushtari Begam. 7-45 For Villagers only. 8-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur. 9-30 BBC News relay. 9-45 Zohra Jamal. 9-55 Listening post. 10 Zinda Hasan. 10-15 Mushtari Begam. 10-30 Farhat Jahan Bibbo of Jaipur.

Bombay I—Programme.

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Morning Melodies. 7-50 News in Hindustani 8 News in English 8-10 Film Fancies. 8-50 News in Marathi. 9 News in Gujarati. 9-10 S. D Batish 9-25 Sawai Gandharv

11 AIR Orchestra. 11-15 V. D. Joglekar. 11-30 News-play (Marathi). 11-45 Mohammad Khan. 12 noon Sansar Chitro. 12-40 p.m. S. D. Batish. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Saraswati Mane. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music.

5 p.m. To-morrow. 5-5 V. D. Joglekar. 5-20 Mahiya. 5-30 Khayal. 5-40 News in Marathi. 5-45 News in Gujarati. 5-50 Bhajan. 6 News in English. 6-10 Counter-attack. 6-15 News in Hindustani. 6-25 Local news and announcements (English). 6-30 Local news and announcements (Hindustani). 6-35 Sawai Gandharv. 7 Mohammad Khan 7-15 V. D. Joglekar. 7-30 S. D. Batish. 7-45 News commentary. 7-50 Mohammad Khan. 8 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-30 American commentary. 8-45 News-play (Gujarati) 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News Commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 BBC News relay. 9-45 Musical interlude. 9-55 Listening post 10 Band concert.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-50 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-50 Three Bhavgeets. 8 Jaltarang solo 8-10 to 8-50 As in Bombay 1. 8-50 Gujarati geet. 9 Marathi pad 9-10 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

11 to 2-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s.)

5 to 7-15 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

51.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 to 8 As in Bombay 1 8-0 Saraswati Mane. 8-30 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 AIR Orchestra. 9-10 V. D. Jaglekar. 9-20 S. D. Batish. 9-35 Mohammad Khan. 9-55 Saraswati Mane. 10-15 Sawai Gandharv.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 25

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 3/4 at New York.

London spot and forward silver quotations were unchanged at 23 1/2d. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 35 1/8 cents. London Bombay Spot and forward silver parity was Rs. 62-10-3. The local market was again firm with active demand for silver. Gold was also steady with moderate demand Quotations were as under:—

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	49 14 0
Vaishakh		49 10 0
Sovereigns		38 0 0

SILVER

Ready		83 12 0
Vaishakh		78 2 0

LONDON SILVER

London, April 24

Spot	23 1/2
Forward	23 1/2

LONDON GOLD

London, April 24

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £8-8-0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, April 24

T T London on:—
New York sellers 4.02 1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2
Madrid official 40.5 voluntary rate 46.55
Montreal sellers 4.43 buyers 4.47
Zurich sellers 17.3 buyers 17.4
Stockholm sellers 16.85 buyers 16.95

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, April 24

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£62
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£101 7/32
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£83 1/16
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 11/16
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£106 5/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 5/16
Victory bonds 4 per cent	£113 7/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£5 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£48 1/2
National Bank of India	£22

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS

Bombay, April 25

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	41	9	0
Highest	41	10	3
Lowest	41	6	6
Closing	41	7	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	43	2	0
Highest	43	2	0
Lowest	42	14	0
Closing	42	14	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	23	5	6
Highest	23	6	0
Lowest	23	5	3
Closing	23	5	6

N.B. Groundnuts August opened at Rs. 43-10-6 and closed at Rs. 43-8-0.

PIECEGOODS AND YARN

Bombay, April 24

PIECEGOODS

Grey, Unbleached.—

	Per	lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	..		1	2	4
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	..		1	14	6
Shirtings	..		1	1	8
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	..		1	1	4
Leopard Cloth	..		1	1	9
Dhoties (upto ½" nakhi Border)	..		1	2	0
Drills	..		1	1	2
Domestics	..		1	1	1
Domestics	..		1	1	9
Salita	..		1	1	6
Chadars	..		1	2	4
White Bleached.—					
Longcloth	per	piece	21	0	0
Drill	..		15	7	0
Yarn.—					
4s (All Waste)	per	lb.	0	5	10
6 1/2s (All Waste)	..		0	6	0
8 1/2s	..		0	7	3
10 1/2s	..		0	8	3
12 1/2s	..		0	8	8
16s	..		0	13	1
20s	..		0	14	0
32s	..		1	0	0

HEDGE SELLING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Further May Liquidation

WASHINGTON UNCERTAINTIES AND PRICE FIXING

Bombay, April 25

On Friday, the New York cotton market was again quiet. There was further May liquidation and evening up prior to the first notice day on Tuesday There was also outside selling induced by Washington uncertainties. There was small Mill price-fixing and short covering with rallies around previous closings attracting increased C.C.C. hedgings.

At the opening July was quoted one point down at 19.52. Intermediate fluctuations were not received but July declined to 19.49. The market closed at a net decline of 3 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices remain un received.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy on increased selling and closed at a decline of 11 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices not received.

LOCAL SITUATION

Messrs. Anandilal Podar and Co. state: Yesterday cotton opened strong on reports of people returning to Madras and Government offices reopening in the City coupled with the reports of freight being not available for cotton from up-country but towards the close, prices eased on realising on the belief that a long spell in war reports indicate ominous signs. Nevertheless, the undertone was resistant with most reassuring feeling. With Japan now being more concerned over her home defence, next to her campaigns in Burma and Australia there is less indication of her move towards Indian invasion. Some interest is being evinced in the forthcoming Congress meeting in view of Madras resolution seeking permission to form a joint ministry Should present quietitude continue for another fortnight, more people are expected slowly to return back.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest and lowest unreceived.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Market narrow and featureless Undertone steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 24

May	19.30—03
July	19.49—04
October	19.62—08
December	19.72—03
January	19.74—04
March	19.86—04
Middling Spot	20.97—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, April 24

May	19.27—13
July	19.47—13
October	19.83—14
December	19.91—12
January	19.92—12
March	20.02—11
Middling Spot	19.88—13

NEW YORK COTTON NOON CALL

New York, April 24

May	19.31
July	19.50
October	19.65

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, April 25

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 2 months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 5/16 Four months.
B C Rates:—T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 15/16
Banks selling T T 1/5 31/32 D D 1/5 31/32
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/32: D D 1/6 5/32
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 332 3/4: D D Rs. 332 3/4.
Banks buying T T Rs. 329 1/2: D D Rs. 326 1/2
MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 302 1/2: D D Rs 302 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs 297 1/4: D D Rs 293 3/4
BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4: D D nil
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2: D D nil
STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123: D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128: D D K 128
MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 67.27: D D Rs 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04: D D Rs 62.04
LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nominal: D D Esc 7.35 nominal.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55: D D Esc 7.55
AUSTRALIA:—
Banks selling T T 1/10 3/8: D D 1/10 3/8
Banks buying T T nil: D D 1/11 3/8
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready
New York Silver 36 1/8
London Silver 23 1/2 Ready: 23 1/2 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/8 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent
1 and 2 months 3/4 per cent
3 to 5 months 1 per cent
6 to 9 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 17th April:—

1. Demand Liabilities in India	225,33,49,000
2. Time Liabilities in India	96,42,61,000
3. Cash in India:—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	9,28,10,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	96,60,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	34,61,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	37,86,62,000
5. Advances in India	113,06,47,000
6. Bills discounted in India	2,22,94,000

Comparative statement of the position of scheduled banks.

(In thousand Rupees)

	17-4-1942	10-4-1942	18-4-1941	1-9-1939
1. Demand Liabilities in India	225,33,49	227 01,48	174,48,22	134,36,49
2 Time Liabilities in India	96,42,61	96,81,27	101,19,39	102,24,34
3. Cash in India	10,59,31	10,12,89	9 04,46	6,69,92
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	37,86,62	36,31,88	25,97,57	25,17,19
5. Advances in India	113,06,47	112 84,29	124,06,07	101,52,16
6. Bills discounted in India	2,22,94	2,40,23	6,69,97	3,57,29

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, April 25

The market was quiet to-day and prices remained almost unchanged. Tata Deferreds stood at 1245 and Tata Ordinaries at 240 Bombay Dyeings continued at 10.65, and Indian Irons were a shade lower at 23-4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1250) 1250 1245
Tata Ordinaries (241) 241 240
Tata Ordinary 240; Tata Deferred 1245; Indian Iron 23/4; Steel Corpn of Bengal 13/6; Bombay Dyeing 1045; Central India 324/6; Century 360; Gokak 245; Kohinoor 417/8; Simplex 162; Andhra Valley 1455; Tata Hydro 150/10; Tata Power 1347/8; Associated Cement 157; Belapur 221/4; Bombay Burma (old) 201/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay April 25

Following a decline of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 166/4 for Broach J/A delivery and under scattered buying prices hardened to Rs. 167/4. Trading was narrow and while there is absence of selling pressure, buyers are still cautious. This shows that there is less inclination to operate pending developments.

The session was then with little business and quotations remained unmoved. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

BROACH April/May	Rs.	149	4	0
BROACH July/August		166	4	0
OOMRA May		133	4	0
OOMRA July		145	4	0
BENGAL May		125	0	0
BENGAL July		132	0	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay April 25

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G Bengal U P		132	129	126	123
M G Punjab		132	129	126	123
M G Rajputana		138	135	132	129
M G Oomra No. 3	141	138	135	132	
M G C P No. 1	170	167	164	161	
M G C P No. 2	153	150	147	144	
M G Broach No. 2		158	155	162	149
M G Punjab-American		233	230	227	224
M G Surat		303	300	297	294
M G Rajpipla		298	295	292	289
M G Navsari		308	305	302	299

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, April 25

	Old.	Ready
Bengal Fine	114-17	126/29
Berar	116-19	136/39
C. P. 1	126-29	166/68
C. P. 2	120-22	144/46
Khandesh	92-98	119/22
Mugtai	102-10	127/29
Broach	110-15	154/58
Broach Low	96-102	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, April 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Since 1st Sept. Last year
Khandesh		76,370	97,048
Central India		29,770	133,077
Barsi and Nagar		52,411	106,655
Hyderabad/Gaorani		14 471	39,158
Berar		175,664	349,229
Central Provinces		85,980	74,363
Total Oomras		434,666	798,530
Dholeras		30,695	73,291
N W Provinces		1,021	1,306
Rajputana		402	5,442
Sind-Punjab		397,203	477,417
Broach		306,906	160,442
Coompta & Dharwar		11,184	63,198
Westerns-Northerns		6,643	55,664
Cocoanada		.....	239
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		10,643	2,179
Arrived by road to 16th April 1942		92,500	273,133

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, April 25

Groundnut May	0	14	0
Castorseed May	1	4	0
Cottonseed May	0	10	0

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below New York May 1,350 cent points at 33⅛

Broach July/August below New York July 1,310 cent points at 33⅛

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 24

Broach April/May highest 153 1/2 lowest 150 3/4 closing 150 3/4

Broach July/August highest 169 lowest 166 closing 166 1/4

Oomra May highest 135 1/2 lowest 134 1/4 closing 134 1/4

Oomra July highest 147 3/4 lowest 146 1/4 closing 146 1/4

Bengal May highest 125 1/2 lowest 124 1/2 closing 124 3/4

Bengal July highest 132 1/2 lowest 131 3/4 closing 131 3/4

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, April 25

Linseed May	8	10	9
Wheat May	7	10	6

Latest Commercial

COTTON

JULY

New York, April 25.

Previous closing	19.49
To-day's opening	19.45
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing	not received

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 25.

Following are the New York opening ranges

May (19.29/29) 19.25/24
July (19.63/62) 19.46/45
October (19.66/65) 19.61/61

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London April 25.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay April/May (£20 5/0 sellers) closed
Linseed Calcutta April/May (£19 1/4 nominal) closed
Linseed La Plata April/May (£20 1/2 quoted) closed
Groundnuts Coromandal April/May (East Coast India shipment not quoted £20 1/4 West Coast India shipment) closed

LONDON METALS

Electric Copper (£62) closed
Lead (£25) closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) closed.

EXCHANGE:

CROSS RATES.

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 25.

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London April 25.

Previous closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers
To-day's opening 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers.
To-day's closing 4.02 1/2 sellers: 4.03 1/2 buyers

LONDON BULLION.

London April 25.

London Gold (£8-8-0) closed

LONDON SILVER

London April 25.

Spot (23 1/2d) closed
Forward (23 1/2d) closed

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-6 31/32 buyers) 1-6 1/32 sellers: 1-5 31/32 buyers
New York on Bombay (30.36) 30.36

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
4 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent.
6 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, April 25.

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices:—
General Motors (dol 33) dol 32 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 24 1/8) unquoted
United States Steel Commons (dol 46 3/4) dol 46 1/4
United States Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 112 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London April 25.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London April 24

The markets were generally quietly steady excepting giltedged which were inclined to be lower Industrials after early setback hardened somewhat with Marks and Spencer and Woolworths slightly higher. Kaffirs showed hesitancy on lack of support. Oils ruled quiet with Shells and Burmahs a shade lower but Home Rails advanced on post-war prospects.

Madras Markets

MADRAS, April 25

The conditions of markets in the City is gradually returning to normal The Mayor of Madras visited a number of markets and found vegetables and other commodities were available in sufficient quantities.—A.P

Metal Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 25.

Copper sheets lb. 21 Rs 119 28 114 38 112/8 42 111 49-56 109

Brass sheets Flag Brand lb. 20-21 Rs. 104 24 102/8 28 102 35 95 42 87 49-56 84

Spelter 'P.H.' Rs. 72 Rosita Rs. 70 Country make Rs. 54 Pigiead 'B.M.' Refined Rs. 30 per cwt.

Tin Ingot Penang Rs. 84 per qr.

METAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SETTLEMENT RATES

Copper sheets Ashad Rs. 113
Market tone:—Steady.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 24

Rozario Santa Fe April/May quoted 22/7 1/2
Barletta Russo April/May quoted 22/1 1/2
Australian Wheat April/May quoted ... 27/6

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 90,86,534-1-7.

For Indian Red Cross and Amenities for Troops: Rs. 75 Mr C. S. Tyabjee (monthly) Rs. 62-14-6 the Indian Staff of Messrs. Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd (monthly)

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 75 Mr C S Tyabjee (monthly) Rs. 63 the Indian Staff of Messrs Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co Ltd (monthly)

For "Extra Medical Comforts for Indian Troops to be expended at the discretion of Lady Lumley": Rs 1,400 "Proceeds of the Night of 6th November" (further donation).

Grand total on Saturday (including sums less than Rs. 50) Rs. 90,88 314-6-7.

INDIAN GLOBE CYCLISTS

WELCOME HOME AFTER NINE YEARS' TOUR

By J. C. MAITRA

During the last four or five weeks my articles have failed to appear regularly—through no fault of mine of course. Pressure on space due to the Cripps' Mission and other causes were responsible for their irregular appearance However, let one join with everybody in according a cordial welcome home to the brave trio, Rustom Gandhi, Ratan, Shroff and Keki Kharas who toured round the world on bicycles for a period of nine long years. People before them have trudged round the globe on foot. Others have covered it on bicycles. Indians have distinguished in both ways. But I do not know of anybody who has travelled a distance of 55,000 miles and covered as many as 54 countries in this manner. If the war had not broken out. perhaps they would have seen every country in the world. These three friends have established a record which will take a lot of beating.

STIRRING EXAMPLES OF COURAGE

Fitting tributes have been paid to them from all quarters—official and non-official. I have no doubt every Indian irrespective of his caste and community, creed or face, feels proud of their achievements. Indians have been dubbed in the outside world as a nation of cowards These globe cyclists have, by their grit, courage, enterprize and endurance, proved the utter falsity of this charge. Given opportunities Indians are capable of showing all the good qualities in the highest degree of their development and doing what others have done or may do What I was very pleased to hear was that in every land and clime they declared themselves as Indians—and not Parsis—and tried in their own way to spread the culture of their glorious motherland. I hope the tourists will publish their experiences in detail so that the younger generation may be inspired by their wonderful exploits and try to emulate their brilliant examples. I hope the Municipal Corporation of our city would accord them a Civic welcome at an early date.

INTER-VARSITY SPORT

It is very gratifying to note that the recently formed Inter-University Sports Board has not allowed the grass to grow under its feet despite the present depressing atmosphere in and outside this country. The war may have come to our doors—or may be inside them already—but that is no reason why we should be overwhelmed with fear. Sport is the thing to keep up our spirits. We must therefore carry on with it until the conditions become absolutely impossible. I hope and trust that the situation will never be so bad as to stop our sporting activities altogether. In England they are still carrying on in spite of the heavy bombings. The educational authorities propose to do the same thing here even if the coming months turn out difficult. People should feel encouraged by this.

ROHINTON BARIA CUP

The Rohinton Baria Cup for cricket will be played as usual. The responsibility for running it has been entrusted to the Aligarh University. For the purpose of this tournament, the Board has divided the Universities into three zones. The North Zone will be comprised of the Punjab, Delhi, Agra, Benares, Aligarh, Lucknow, and Allahabad, the Central Zone will consist of Bombay, Nagpur, Calcutta, Dacca and Patna and the South Zone will be made up of Madras, Mysore, Travancore, Annamalai, Andhra and Osmania. Although the Central Zone is the smallest in point of numbers, it will require longest distances to be covered. It is however good to re-shaffle the areas occasionally. It is sure to enhance their interest in the tournament, as it will give greater scope to the competitors. I wish the Board of Control for Cricket in India follows a similar policy.

WHAT ABOUT BOMBAY?

It has been further decided that Calcutta University will manage football and swimming, and Madras will be in charge of hockey. Athletics have been allotted to the Punjab and Lawn Tennis to Lucknow. The hockey, football and tennis tournaments will be played on two zones basis as follows:—

North Zone: Punjab, Delhi, Agra, Aligarh, Lucknow, Benares, Allahabad, Calcutta, Patna and Dacca.

South Zone: Bombay, Madras, Nagpur, Andhra, Osmania, Mysore, Annamalai and Travancore.

I suppose the reason for grouping the universities into two Zones only for these games is that some of the universities do not take any interest in one or the other of them. That is a great pity. Cricket seems to have caught the imagination of the student world more than the others. That is undoubtedly due to the visits of the foreign teams to this country during the last fifteen years or so and the periodical tours of our teams to England.

If hockey and football were provided with the same amount of facilities and encouragement I have not the least doubt they would have easily surpassed cricket on the score of popularity. The fact that they give more thrills and excitements—and ample exercise—within the space of an hour than cricket can give in a-three-or-four-day-match. As a matter of fact, cricket exacts our energy and tries our patience much more than football or hockey. On the top of it, when we consider the question of time and money spent over the cultivation and display of cricket, we feel surprised that it should attract greater attention from the authorities than the cheaper games do.

GREATER ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOCKEY AND FOOTBALL

However, it is not the purpose of this article to decry cricket. What I wish to impress upon all is that hockey and football deserve far greater encouragement at the hands of the authorities than they have received upto this time. Take for instance the Bombay University. Apart from cricket and athletics, they do not take much interest in other games. I do admit that they hold some Inter-Collegiate tournaments in other games. But they are restricted to this city. It is time we went ahead not only in organising tournaments for the whole province but in participating in the All-India competitions. I am of the opinion that if we give as much encouragement to hockey and football as we do in cricket we shall be able to wrest the Championships in these games also before long As it is our standard is very high. It needs the experience of a year or two by regular participation which will gain the supremacy. Let us hope our local Board of sports will wake up betimes.

ELIGIBILITY RULES TIGHTENED

The question of eligibility of players has been thoroughly clarified. Not only a player representing a university must be a bona-fide student of a college or collegiate institution with his name on the rolls but he must be regularly attending a course of study leading to a university degree. Although he is eligible to represent his university for ten years for the date of his matriculation, he cannot do so if gets stuck up in the Inter or Bachelors Degree Courses for more than three years each. If he be a law medical or engineering student he will have a five years lease. This means that a student, while having every facility for play must also get through his examinations without much loss of time. "Pass and play" is the new motto which, I am sure will be approved by all right thinking people. It is not right and proper to ask students to play and play and leave their studies, alone, just as it is wrong to advise students to study and study and leave physical exercise alone.

Bihar Summer Fire Fatalities

PATNA, April 24.

Two persons were burnt to death and two hundred and fifty houses were gutted by a fire in village Hariharpur in Darbhanga district, according to a report received here. Reports of breaks of fire have been received from certain other places also in the same district. These fires are associated with the dry heat of summer in various parts of Bihar.—A. P

'Neem'
TOOTH-PASTE
Contains all the antiseptic properties of Neem Twig. Whitens your Teeth. Prevents all dental troubles.
'Neem'
CALCUTTA CHEMICAL

REQUISITION OF PROPERTY FOR PROSECUTION OF WAR

Government Of India Amend Defence Of India Rules: Heavy Punishment For Contravention

NEW DELHI, April 25.

By an amendment of the Defence of India Rules, it is announced that: "If in the opinion of the Central Government or the Provincial Government it is necessary or expedient so to do for securing the defence of British India, public safety, the maintenance of public order or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community, that Government may, by order in writing, requisition any property, movable or immovable, and may make such further orders as appear to that Government to be necessary or expedient in connection with the requisitioning.

Provided that no property used for the purpose of religious worship and no such property as is referred to in Rule 66 or in Rule 72 shall be requisitioned under this Rule.

Where the Central Government or the Provincial Government has requisitioned any property, that Government may use or deal with the property in such manner as may appear to it to be expedient, and may acquire it by serving on the owner thereof, or where the owner is not readily traceable or the ownership is in dispute, by publishing in the official gazette, a notice stating that the Central or Provincial Government, as the case may be, has decided to acquire it in pursuance of this Rule.

TAKING IMMEDIATE EFFECT

Where a notice of acquisition is served on the owner of the property or published in the official gazette, then at the beginning of the day on which the notice is so served or published, the property shall vest in Government free from any mortgage, pledge, lien or other similar encumbrance, and the period of the requisition thereof shall end.

Whenever in pursuance of these Rules the Central Government or the Provincial Government requisitions or acquires any movable property, the owner thereof shall be paid such compensation as that Government may determine.

The Central Government or the Provincial Government may, with a view to requisitioning any property or determining the compensation payable by order.

Require any person to furnish to such authority as may be specified in the order such information in his possession relating to the property as may be so specified.

Direct that the owner, occupier or person in possession of the property shall not without the permission of Government dispose of it till the expiry of such period as may be specified in the order.

Any orders made, any action taken, under or in relation to these Rules before the 16th May, 1942 shall be deemed to have been made or taken under or in relation to this Rule and to be as valid as if this Rule had been then in force.

HEAVY PUNISHMENT

If any person contravenes the provisions of this Rule he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both."

Property referred to in Rule 66 relates to vessels and in Rules 72 to aircraft, separate provisions for requisitioning both of which already exist in the Defence of India Rules.—A.P.

In French India

MILITARY POWERS FOR POLICE AND CRIMINAL COURTS

PONDICHERRY, April 23.

The Government of French India have passed orders directing that the Police and Criminal Courts of Pondicherry might also take cognizance of crimes and offences that are legally reserved to the Military Tribunals.

In promulgating the Order, His Excellency M. Louis Bonvin, the Governor of French India and Representative of General de Gaulle in India, states that it is impossible to create in French India military tribunals in pursuance of the Military Codes of Justice.

It is further stated that the order is passed in view of the present circumstances and the same is subject to the ultimate approbation of the head of "Free France."—A P.

A NATURE'S CURIOSITY

That vulture's swoop on a creature the moment it dies is well-known: but it has long been a problem as to how vultures miles away know where the body lies.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

"Let me see if you can snatch this rose from me!"
(Photo by B. J. Jhaveri, Jamnagar)

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The war at last is near our shores. When we happen to pass by the Victoria Terminus or the Bombay Central railway stations and see large numbers of people waiting there patiently to go away from this place, the peculiar position that we are in at present does indeed strike us. But where is the fun of feeling downhearted and unhappy simply because there is war?

Happiness is not easy to define, for it is neither an accident of birth nor the kindness of some benevolent Fate. If we snatch at it, it slips through our grasp. Yet we can achieve it if we know the way to set about it.

Happiness does not depend upon possessions. One can very well understand this specially during these days. As a matter of fact, few of us have all we want. Animals are happy if they have enough to eat and a good home, but we demand more.

First, we should adjust our lives to all kinds of conditions. For example, wasteful fretting over trifles is a barrier to happiness. We live in difficult times, and tempers are strained; hence little things appear as disasters, unimportant things look like catastrophes.

We achieve nothing by such funning. Why not analyse instead the cause of these molehills which become mountains? If these irritations can be recognised and faced, half the annoyances of the average day will disappear.

Interest In Work

Perhaps you do not find sufficient interest in your work? Well, then, why not give some time to a hobby, or better still attend to some voluntary work of service? Such a work will bring you into contact with different types, widening your interests, giving you vision of a broader world than any you have hitherto known. It can be yours for the seeking.

The first essential to happiness is a full and interesting life with plenty of friends. Friendship and affection are valued more than ever before. No one is useless or unnecessary; there is some part, however small, which each can play for the common good.

Your form of unhappiness may be due to lack of self-confidence. This is best cured by achievement. There must be some craft or work at which you excel. It matters not how simple or humble, but the knowledge that you can perform it well is the best way of acquiring self-confidence.

Happiness cannot be achieved unless you lead a wide, interesting life; take a friendly interest in the people around you; have someone for whom you feel and from whom you receive genuine affection. You need an engrossing hobby or work; no hidden fears to alarm you, and belief in the future.

If you sit back, convinced dismally that now the horror of war has come, it must prevent us from being happy, you will deserve your misery.

But if you go out determined to fill your life with interests and useful work, then one day you will realize how good life can be and you will have learned how to be happy in war-time!

* * * *

"I Was Hard Up"

Like many other common phrases, "I was hard up and couldn't afford it" was originally a nautical term. In severe weather the order 'Hard up the helm!" was given, and the tiller was put over as far as possible.

The comparison between a storm-harried ship and a man who must fight adverse conditions led to the use of "hard up" as an expression meaning in difficult financial circumstances. That is why, now you know, you say that sentence.

* *

Punctuation Problem

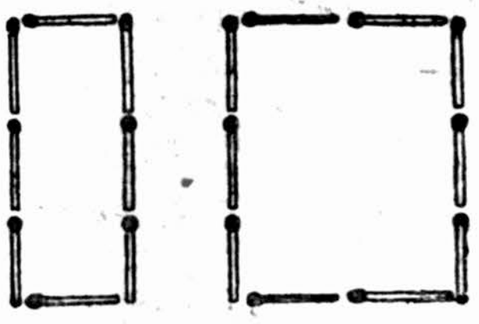
Put in punctuation marks in the following so that it may form a sensible sentence.

Charles the First walked and talked half an hour after his head was cut off.

For the correct answer, please refer to the last paragraph in the next note.

A MATCH TRICK

Here is a catch you can try on your friend. Ask him how many matches it will take to make an obling twice the size of the smaller one shown here.



If he does not think hard he will most likely say eight, but the answer is two. In the larger sketch you can see how it is done, the added matches being shown in black.

* * *

Pen-Friend Wanted

Bro. K. N. Gokran, Bee-Keeping Centre, Sirsi, P.O (North Kanara District), is interested in having pen-friends in the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province and Kashmir. He has a desire to exchange stamps with them and also to collect information about bee-keeping. Those interested may write to him directly.

The correct solution to the Punctuation Problem given in the above note is:— Charles the First walked and talked; half an hour after his head was cut off. Were you right?

All Good Wishes from
Your Loving
Didi

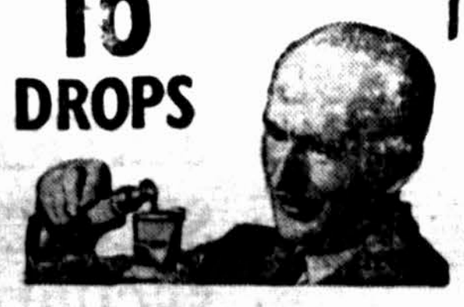
Balkan-ji-Bari boys and girls at their Games.

7	3	8	5	2	4	1	6	9
4	9	2	7	1	3	5	8	6
5	8	6	1	3	9	7	4	2
3	4	1	8	9	6	2	7	5
8	7	9	6	5	1	3	2	4
9	5	7	4	8	2	6	1	3
1	2	3	9	6	8	4	5	7
6	1	4	2	7	5	9	3	8
2	6	5	3	4	7	8	9	1

A CROSS FIGURE PUZZLE

Cross word puzzles are very popular, but here is a cross figure puzzle. The figures 1 to 9 have been arranged in nine lines so that the total shall be 45 in twenty different lines—horizontally, vertically, and diagonally.

TAKE
10
DROPS



or
2 TABLETS

If you are feeling completely exhausted, PHOSFERINE will put you on your feet again. It is a really great tonic, the very best to put back what you have taken out of yourself: strength, energy and vitality.

PHOSFERINE

For all disorders caused by exhaustion of the nervous system.

Props.: Phosferine (Ashton & Parsons) Ltd., Watford, Eng.

THE LONDON GUN

(Continued from page 5)

of modern machinery are crude.

The desire to possess London guns is not only due to their superiority in looks, balance, strength and performance over the machine-made product, but also because their value, thirty years hence, will be as great, if not greater, than their price to day. The craftsmen who made them are dying out, and none have come to take their place. In another generation their workshops will be closed for ever but the guns—a London best gun has never yet been worn out — will last as long as there are men to fire them.

Exquisite Workmanship

The family names of men making guns today are the same as those appearing in the old records of the Tower of London, and found engraved on the barrels of seventeenth and eighteenth century weapons. Most of the workmen are making exactly the same parts that their families have specialised in for generations, and all their work—apart from the rough machining of some metal components—is carried out by hand.

They are allowed unlimited time and their pride is such that they will not part with a piece until they are satisfied that it is, within human limits, perfect. So exquisite is their workmanship that a smear of lamp black on the mechanism, or a postage stamp, is sufficient to impede the fit, and the naked eye can scarcely discern where two pieces of metal fit together.

Should you wish to possess a pair of London-made best guns, built to your special requirements, your order can be rushed through in six months. If you are not in a hurry, the gunmaker would prefer a full year in which to complete your weapons. In the meantime, you can save up the money to pay for time!

A Try Gun

The price of "best" guns is about £240 a pair, £360 a set of three. If you require a de luxe presentation model with gold inlay and chiselling of exclusive design there will be an extra charge. Normally your purchase will be twin guns (triplets are uncommon and single guns too common) and, when you have taken a peep at your bank balance, you will probably forgo any fancy you have for chiselling and engraving of exclusive design!

Before your guns are built the gunmaker invites you to attend for a fitting at his private shooting grounds outside London. An expert fitter—the equivalent of a tailor's cutter—will direct a practice shoot with a "try gun" at a stationary target.

The try gun has a variable stock, which can be altered in length and set at differing angles to the barrels. The business of the fitter is to fix the length and shape which comes most easily to the shoulder, and brings the gun, like an index finger, in a line from the shooter's eye to the target. Each time the shooter fires, the fitter records the direction of the charge. If inaccurate, he corrects not the shooter but the gun, adjusting the stock with a set of keys.

Personal Fit

Next he invites the sportsman to shoot under actual field conditions. Clay discs are catapulted into the air from traps. The discs travel at various speeds, heights and angles, in imitation of the flight of different birds. The surrounding landscape is suited to typical shooting conditions.

During this exercise the gun-fitter again checks the precise measurements necessary to correct the personal idiosyncrasies and physical shape of the sportsman for whom the guns are to be made. Finally, he satisfies himself that the fit is correct.

A conference with the gunsmith follows to fix how the guns are to be bored, whether they are to have single or double triggers and how long the barrels are to be made.

The length of the barrels varies between twenty-eight and twenty-five inches. A few years ago, long barrels were favoured, but the modern sportsman likes them as short as possible.

When these important matters have been decided, the craftsmen begin their work.

In The White

The barrel maker is the first of the team of workmen who make the guns. He takes a pair of selected steel tubes, braces them together and bores them. The only gauge for the accuracy of the work is sight and touch. Each pair of barrels requires a full fortnight's work to complete. The actioner makes the body, chambers the barrels and fits the locks. Another six weeks for each gun. Three times during these processes the parts are sent to the London Gunmakers' Company for proofing.

Next the stocker fits the rough stocks on the actions. The stocks are made of selected walnut, straight in the grip, figured in the butt. Their work takes at least a fortnight.

At this stage, the guns are "in the white." That means that the stocks are unshaped and the metal is not engraved. They are now taken for testing. When they pass, they are sent on to the strippers and finishers. Each gun is now ten weeks old. The strippers take the guns to pieces and give the mechanism a merciless examination. They regulate, polish and perfect it. As soon as they are satisfied, the stocker carves the wood to the exact measurements supplied by the gun-fitter.

Final Touches

If the guns are going abroad, he carves the walnut to allow for fractional swelling and contraction in different climates. He equalises the weight and balance of the two guns by inserting lead plugs in the heart of the wood. Guns must weigh between five and three quarter pounds and six pounds.

Thirty weeks after ordering, the sportsman is allowed to try his weapons. Minor alterations which may be necessary are made and finally the guns are sent back for finishing.

They are again stripped. The polisher brings out the figuration of the walnut stocks, fits rubber recoil pads and inlays their future owner's initials or crest in gold letters in the stocks. The lock plates, the barrels, trigger guards and action go to the engraver, who chases them with traditional scrolls and designs. Sometimes he introduces pictures of sporting scenes.

The barrels are sent for "blueing" and the metal work is hardened.

They Are A Trust!

However, the future owner is not yet permitted to have his guns. The gunmaker, who has studied every detail of their making, must personally shoot them and give these pampered darlings of his workshop the cachet of his approval before they pass out of his hands.

At last, twelve months since the commencement of their history, they are placed in a fitted leather case, each piece in its own compartment, and sent out into the world, with a complete cleaning outfit and detailed instructions as to their future handling and proper care.

The owner holds them in trust; posterity will honour, not his initials inlaid in the stocks, but the name of the maker engraved on the gun barrels.

Mr. Turvey has been in the gun trade for forty years, and there is in existence a pistol made by one of his ancestors in 1750. Mr. Turvey is a stripper, and his job is to examine every part of the finished gun.

DEMAND FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE City, (By Mail).

A plea to establish immediate responsible Government in Indore State was made in a resolution passed unanimously in a mammoth public meeting held to celebrate the States People Day, under the auspices of the Indore Praja Mandal. The day was observed throughout the whole State by local branches of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal under the instructions of the All-India States Peoples' Conference. The resolution rejecting the Cripps proposals and demanding States People's separate representation in the future constitution of India, passed by the Standing Committee of the A.I.S.P. Conference under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was read out in the meeting. The meeting was presided over by Syt. Hastimal Jain, Vice-President of the Indore Nagar Prajamandal, and addressed by a number of Praja Mandal leaders.

The work of the Indore Nagrik Sewa Dal is progressing vigorously. Nearly 100 volunteers have been enrolled and the first rally of the volunteers took place on Sunday. The main feature of the Sewa Dal is that it is composed of representatives of nearly 40 prominent institutions of the City including Praja Mandal Hindu Mahasabha, and Muslim League.

OUR WATCH WORDS

★ SERVICE
★ SECRECY
★ SECURITY
★ SATISFACTION

THE

Punjab National

BANK LIMITED

Branches all over India.

Head Office, 47. The Mall, Lahore.

NEW INDIA

Assurance Company, Limited.

(India's Largest General Insurance Co.)

THREE CONSIDERATIONS GENERALLY WEIGH WITH A PERSON DESIRING TO INSURE HIS LIFE.

They Are:

(1) STABILITY of the Company;

(2) SOUND MANAGEMENT and

(3) POLICY CONDITIONS and BONUS CAPACITY.

The "NEW INDIA" can Safely claim to Satisfy all these requirements.

Write or call for Prospectus and feel convinced.

HEAD OFFICE:
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

"Father," said the minister's son, "my teacher says that 'collect' and 'congregate' mean the same thing. Do they?"

"Perhaps my son; perhaps they do," said the clergyman. "But there is a vast difference between a 'congregation' and a 'collection.'"

Tips For The Woman At War

By Anne Scott-James

AN ENGLISH officer who was in America when the U. S. A. entered the war sent home an official cable coldly reporting facts—but broke out at the end: 'Oh God, you should see their blackout'.

With the first bomb on Hawaii, millions of newcomers entered the fight. Millions of women are now grappling for the first time with the accoutrements of defensive battle: with black blinds and dim lights, with tin hats and boiler suits. But this precautionary side ought to be much easier for you than for us.....because we can give you the fruits of two years' front-line experience.

It won't fall to every woman-at-war to do a full-time war job. Most may never see an enemy plane or hear an enemy bomb. It 'will' fall to every woman-at-war to make some simple preparations: to know enough about air raids not to be a nuisance if her home should later be within the zone of combat. Every housewife should protect and provision her home.

Our experience in Britain has taught us three rules of air raid behaviour: 'have a good blackout'; 'protect your windows'; 'keep a store of air raid comforts.' All perfectly simple rules to follow if you know the tricks. But because it took us at least a year of false starts and trial and error to think up these tricks ourselves I'll describe them here.

Rule One: Have A Good Blackout

Presumably America and Australia will not observe (as we do) a full-time blackout. But every house should have ready a foolproof method of blacking out at least two rooms. Nothing is more nerve-racking than listening to an air raid in the dark, and nothing is more aggravating than an improvised blackout—blankets hitched up with tacks, or squares of cardboard fitted over the panes and shutting out the air.

The surest way of blacking out a window is also the most obvious one. Have two curtains tacked at the outside edges to the window frame, with buttons or clips on the inside edges, so that they can't part when you draw them. If you don't want to spoil your windows with ugly black curtins, you can face them with chintz; or you can have them detachable, and secure the outside edges, if you have to put them up in an emergency, with strips of sticky tape.

Don't be over-optimistic about the efficiency of your blackout. We thought (until we tried) that any thick piece of fabric was light-proof. It isn't. You need two thicknesses of close-woven black, dark blue, dark green or brown cloth—'Italian cloth' for choice. Moreover, a gleam of light can glare through the tiniest chink between curtain and frame—that's why it's essential to tack down the curtains at the sides.

Because it took us some months over here to learn how to make light-proof curtains, an easier form of blackout crept in insidiously. The shops started selling dark shades for lamps and clouded bulbs so that we dimmed the lights inside our rooms instead of preventing the beams from escaping. Do avoid this gloomy mistake! It's bad for your eyes; it's depressing to your spirits. Good curtains are worth the extra trouble.

Rule Two: Protect Your Windows

If there is any possibility of a bomb dropping within blasting distance of your home, you should protect your family from splintering glass. The behaviour of blast is so capricious that scientists haven't yet been able to formulate infallible laws. Windows may blow in or out. Damage may be worst in the basement or worst in the attic. A house a hundred yards from the bomb hole may suffer more than a house only twenty yards distant. Blast may carry thousands of yards—or only a few feet. But this much is certain—thousands of serious casualties cause by flying glass are unnecessary. For if you protect your windows and glass doors they will stand up against all but the most serious shocks.

Here again we tried a dozen methods before we discovered the best. Strips of sticky tape stuck over windows are useless. Wire netting may serve in mild cases, but a strong shock will blow your windows in or out, wire netting and all. Sticky net which you glue over the panes is much the most effective method. It seems to give the glass a sort of elasticity that prevents it splintering, and if it does splinter the sticky net will hold it together. All the London buses now have netted windows as a safeguard—and everyone knows that only the best is good enough for a London bus.

Rule Three: Keep A Store Of Comforts

'Hot and bothered' is a phrase that contradicts itself. We war veterans have learnt that a crisis turns you cold. If there's something unpleasant on like an air raid, keep warm, and keep well-fed.

All last winter I slept in my dining-room because it was on the ground floor of my house; and I kept a supply of warm comforts by my bed in a basket—a thick sweater, socks, shoes, hunk of chocolate and a flask of tea, with a torch and pocket first-aid box as well.

Every woman-at-war should have these essentials kept together in a cupboard where they could be found at once if necessary. If you have children you might keep some toys there too (I have seen children play quite happily through an air raid because their mother kept them distracted); woollies and blankets; and plenty of non-perishable, ready-to-eat food, such as chocolate and biscuits.

Every country at war requires the services of thousands of women for full-time Defence work. Ever since the first air raid on Britain, women have been showing how gallantly they can drive cars, bind up wounds, organise stretcher parties, and keep phone and rescue services going in extreme and constant danger.

Night in, night out, come snow, come hail, come bombs, women have been doing Civil Defence work as ambulance drivers, as Auxiliary Fire Service members as air raid wardens, as first-aid attendants, as telephone operators. I'll describe just one typical job done by one typical woman for the past two years... because you may be thinking of volunteering for just this sort of job yourself.

A Typical Job

Mrs. Morison is an air-raid warden attached to the warden's post in Hobury Street, South-West London. Her particular job in an air raid is to man the telephone. She is responsible for getting help to casualties and for logging every incident in the raid.

As soon as the warning goes, the wardens in Hobury Street get ready. Mrs. Morison goes to her switchboard, gets out her log book, puts gas-mask and emergency light beside her, while one warden goes spotting on the roof to phone down news of flares and fires and to give the direction of enemy planes.

As soon as things get hot around Hobury Street, and a bomb drops near the Post, the wardens run out to patrol the streets and find the bomb. First man to find it hurries back to the Post to report—and Mrs. Morison's work begins. She phones an XR to Control, stating bomb in Limerston Street between Camera Place and Fulham Road, T. 23.19. In other words, she sends an express report to Headquarters locating the bomb and stating that there are trapped casualties, and agrees with the Control girl on the time of the message—11.19 p.m. (The time is most important, as the time of each incident is its reference for future reports.) The Control girl summons a rescue party, a stretcher party and an ambulance. Within three minutes all will be on their way to the scene of the 'incident,' where wardens are scrabbling away the debris to clear a passage for the cars.

Never Singly

Bombs seldom drop singly—and the chances are that more wardens will come in with reports at frequent intervals, perhaps three within as many minutes. Mrs. Morison sends a fresh XR summoning help for each one, and at the same time she must report further information on the previous incidents. There may be a gas escape; more casualties than was at first thought; an unexploded bomb (requiring the instant evacuation of the surrounding streets); a short circuit; a burst water main.

The Control girl repeats every word: 'This is Warden's Post Beer. Warden's Post Beer. H.E. in Limerston Street between Camera Place and Fulham Road. H.E. in Limerston Street between Camera Place and Fulham Road. 20 Casualties. 20 Casualties. Time 23.19. Time 23.19. T. T.' As she speaks she records every detail in her log, and must add every further detail later until she can write it off with 'Incident Closed.'

Eight hours is the official stretch of duty for women wardens, who take turns in night and day duties—but the senior warden at Hobury Street told me that whenever a raid warms up all the off-duty women turn up at the Post to give extra help. Mrs. Morison has worked at the same post for just about two years, often writing and phoning without a pause for hours on end while the streets would resound with explosions and the reinforced basement would shake. Not a bad record. And according to her, not a bad job. How do you feel about taking it on yourself?

Women In Industry

What part will 'female labour' have to play? That's one of the important questions facing every Government at war. We in England have faced up to the problem rather belatedly. Only now has conscription of women become law, although thousands have volunteered or have been directed into war work since the beginning.

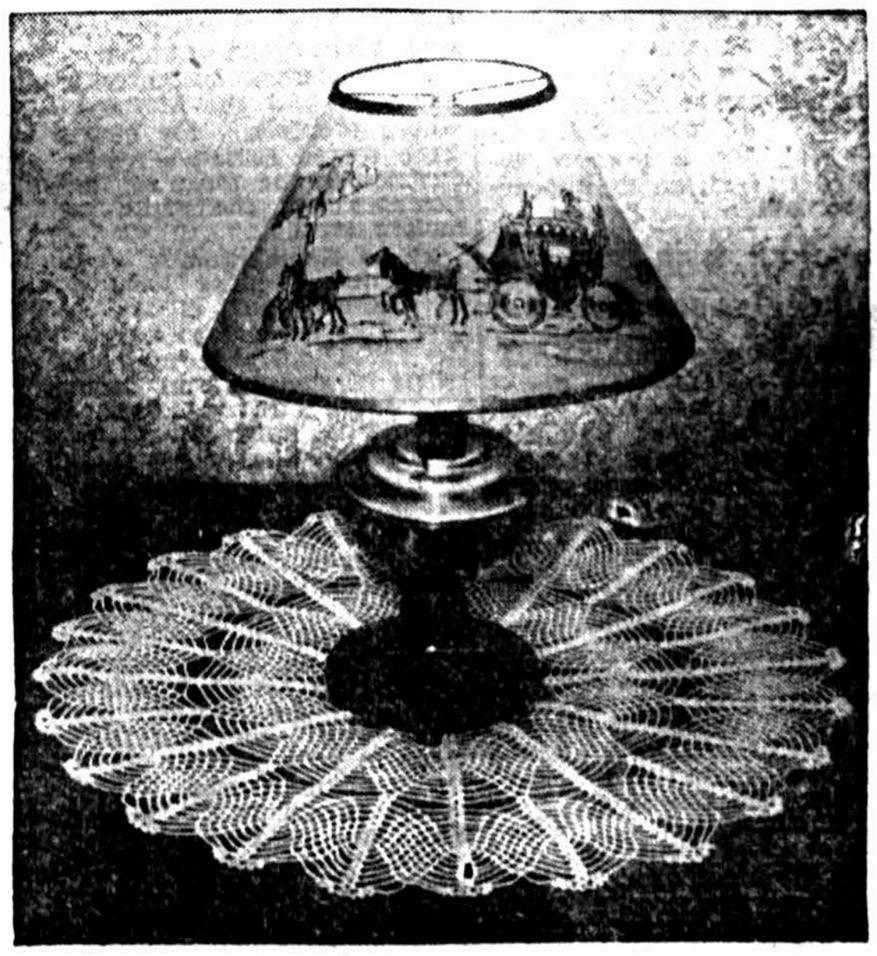
You may like to hear, as a probable rough guide to your own future, which women in Britain are liable for service and which are exempt.

At the present time there are two sorts of war jobs. The mobile jobs, which include the Women's Services—the Wrens, the Ats and the Waafs—Nursing, Munition Work and the Land Army. And the immobile jobs, which include Civil Defence work, Transport (bus and train) jobs and certain munition jobs. Mobile workers must be prepared to be moved to any part of the country, to be put up in billets, to work where they are told. Immobile workers must take jobs as directed within reach of their own homes, but are not transferred.

Women between twenty and thirty are being called up now. Those in Government or nationally important jobs are left where they are. Others are drafted (chiefly) into the Services and into munition factories. But mothers of young children are not being called up at all: and wives of serving men and mothers of children up to fourteen are not asked to leave home, though they may be given immobile jobs. Exemption is often granted on compassionate grounds, and a woman who manages a large household is considered to be holding a key position already.

That's the position here now. But it changes from month to month. Perhaps we shall all form one great army of mobile workers before the war is much older.

LACY DOILY FOR PRESENTS



Touches of lovely lace throughout the house adds coziness and warmth. This doily gives the impression of a spider, spinning its lacy web. The result will be a 14-inch most gratifying doily. Women will appreciate this gift.

War Of Nerves Against Turkey

Turkey towards the Axis. It is true British weakness here and there has caused a certain disappointment, but on the other hand what does Turkey really think about Axis successes? One example of recent date ought to suffice. General Emir Erkilet, now in the reserve and military correspondent to "Gumhuryiet", a paper with marked pro-German sympathies, was invited to visit the Russian front.

On his return he wrote a series of articles which have been published at intervals during the last two months. He was ushered into the sacred presence of the Fuehrer himself, who went so far as to explain to the Turkish general the main offensive phases and future intentions with regard to the German campaign in Russia. Here is one significant passage in this interview with Hitler which was supposed to clinch matters.

General Erkilet's Impression

After describing the usual first impressions which we have all been used to for so long: simplicity of surroundings, expressive eyes, sweetness of manner, etc., he explains that Hitler was pointing to a huge map on a table and explaining the campaign to the Turkish General. 'Pointing out Leningrad' writes Emir Erkilet, 'he explained to us that should have desired to do so, he could have taken Leningrad but as the town was completely surrounded, he did not think it necessary to sacrifice human lives. For myself I listened to all this with the liveliest of interests, learning much

(Continued From Page 6)

for myself and concentrating myself on all that was said. But why should I hide it.

I am not entirely of the same opinion concerning Leningrad and what is more I ascertained for myself on the map to which the Fuehrer was pointing (Erkilet says de visu) that the most eastern point to which the Fuehrer was pointing and which represented the eastern extremity of the German pincer, that it touched Schlusselbourg on the southwestern bank of Lake Ladoga. As for the Finnish lines, they were further to the north, that is to say near the old Finnish-Russian frontier. Therefore, between Schlusselbourg and the Finnish positions, the Russians disposed of a free zone wide of about 60 kilometres and at the same time of a railway line absolutely free of enemy control from Leningrad to Shkoya-Osera on the banks of Lake Ladoga.

By using this railway the Russians could send supplies to Leningrad and satisfy all the needs of the town. In these conditions the encirclement of Leningrad with its six million inhabitants provided us with a problem of interpretation rather than with a true fact." This is not Russian propaganda but the rendering of General Emir Erkilet, who for his pro-German sympathies was one of the few chosen to see the Fuehrer. Further comments are superfluous and now you know what the Turks think. Because they think and do not swallow propaganda without chewing.

Von Papen's Machinations

The recent bomb attempt against Franz von Papen was an unfortunate and isolated incident. There were no comments in the Turkish Press and the incident is considered as closed in Ankara political circles. However, Goebbels tried to make this his peg for the Spring Nerve Offensive. He failed dismally but we must expect more. More attacks on foreigners on the usual lines, more mud-slinging and more prying into people's private lives. But where many attempts have failed there is every reason that any new attempt will meet with the same fate.

However, we must expect new developments when von Papen returns from Berlin, before hesitating even to guess what the future has in store for Turkey. It appears that the Turkish Ambassador in Berlin has been recalled for consultations. Some people will try to conjure up a crisis, there are no indications of it anyway. The Axis will try to suggest a closer co-operation between Turkey and the Tripartite Powers. Turkey's attitude is, however, best reflected in the following condensed version of an article by Husseyin Djahid Yaltchin, Deputy and leader-writer in 'Yeni Sabha', the well-know Istanbul paper and which appeared on March 11.

Attempts To Bribe Turkey

Under the heading "The hopes, the efforts and the intrigues which surround the Turks" Mr. Yalcin writes: "Foreign newspapers reach us somewhat late and reading these back numbers I learn much and smile sometimes at the predictions which they make.

"A Bucharest newspaper said on January 15 that in a few days the Turks will take a decision. They were hoping in Berlin that we might change our policy, the same policy which has remained the same unshaken for the last two and a half years. They will not have us neutral. We have been promised Syria, Mosul and Iraq and also the Caucasus, but the blood of our sons is not for sale, we are no mercenaries, we do not seek an auctioneer nor the highest bidder. Our sons will only shed their blood for their country, their independence, their honour.

When our eyes are tempted with resplendent palaces we believe that we are treated like primitive peoples who are tempted with glass jewellery. We have repeatedly said this but in Berlin when the atmosphere is heavy and they feel oppressed, they turn their eyes towards us. To these promises they added veiled threats. Now, we are armoured against this through our experience, the truth, the ideals and the principles which we cherish. Let us spare our friends (Our Note: notice the word 'friends') the vain efforts, all the disillusions. In order to spare them, let us tell them again that the policy of the Turks stands rock firm."

Turkish Firmness

This is the spirit in which Turkey faces the future. Whatever threats, wherever they come, Turkey is determined to defend her territorial integrity and the independence of the Young Republic, built up with sweat and blood of her sons, who sacrificed themselves willingly during the War of Independence and toiled unceasingly at the work of national reconstruction which followed. It is this spirit which coming from within, strengthens the bonds which bind Turkey to the outside world and the best guarantee that Turkey will fulfil to the letter the obligations of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty of Alliance.

In order to inspire still more confidence in Turkey, therefore, it is essential that the preparations for strengthening the Armies and hastening the preparations in the Middle East should go on without delay with ever-increasing intensity. In this respect Turkey has paid highest tribute to *and recognised India's contribution towards the Empire's war effort in the Middle East.* Turkey considers India as fighting on the same side for all those principles which will ensure to every man his individual liberties and freedom.

HITLER DROVE 70,000 INTO FIGHTING HIM

(Continued From Page 4)

women, the more robust Germans and the Austrians who remember the pre-Nazi gaiety of Vienna while living in the grimness of bomb-scarred London

They Make Weapons For Us

There are friendly "enemy" girls and women who, after spending their preliminary period of intensive instruction at one of the Government's engineering training centres, have been drafted into tank factories, aircraft plants and the munition works.

They can be found at work on the production benches side by side with broad-vowelled Lancashire lasses, sprightly London cockneys, and the Midland wives whose menfolk for generations have served Britain's heavy industries in the glare of the blast furnaces and the white heat of molten steel.

These Englishwomen cling to their own peculiar local dialects in whatever part of the country they may be sent to work. It is the foreigners who are picking up twists of speech from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Northumberland, which are often unintelligible even to people who have spent their lives in neighbouring countries.

It is equally strange that much of the havoc caused in London and other target areas by German bombs has been cleaned up by hundreds of Hitler's fellow countrymen wearing the battle-dress of the Pioneer Corps, which does much of the Army's "spade work."

Many of the Members of the Corps, who were lent by the Army to help to clear up London's bomb damage were iron cross veterans of the last Great War, who fought Britain and her allies on the battlefields of France and Flanders.

As the war progresses, these 70,000 men, women, youths and girls in the van of the battle are daily proving how great was the mistake Hitler made when he drove them into the arms of Britain.

LIVING UNDER WATER

(Continued From Page 4)

Even when the ship can surface after escaping from an attack, heavy weather may make repair work hazardous. One submarine had a thick periscope tube, eighteen feet long, damaged and bent, so that the waves breaking over the boat were using it as a giant hammer to smash in the plates. A couple of men, clinging with one hand to a life line to prevent themselves being washed overboard and using the other to try to tame the wildly bucking tube, succeeded at last in getting it lashed down to the deck; though, if I have got the story right, it took them three hours to do it. In another case I know of, the wireless aerial was swept away in the course of a fight. The ship was in need of assistance and escort into harbour because she couldn't submerge, but until an emergency aerial was rigged she could send out no call. The wireless operator crawled along the wave-swept deck with the necessary wire. At one point in his trip he had nothing to hold to except by inserting a couple of fingers of one hand into a small opening in the superstructure. With that perilous hold on life he worked at getting the aerial up with the free hand. He did it, and then crawled slowly along to the bridge, where he reported in the most matter-of-fact way: 'Aerial repair completed, sir.'

A good many people imagine that submarine life must be nerve-wracking. Our seamen don't seem to find it so, though they probably don't realise that all the time they are in the depot-ship between trips the doctors are keeping a quiet eye on them, watching for any signs of nerve-strain.

Some Sleeper

Perhaps the proof of their resistence to anything of the sort is to be found in this perfectly true story, which I'm very fond of telling. It happened in the submarine "Triumph." On one of her North Sea trips she met a German mine that had broken loose and was drifting. It came towards her on top of a big wave, and was dropped right down on the forepart of the deck. It went off. But most of the effect of the explosion went upwards, and though the ship was damaged and lost eighteen feet of her bows, she survived.

And when the First Lieutenant made a hurried inspection inside to see what damage or casualties there were, he found one of the seamen sound asleep in his bunk almost immediately beneath where the mine had exploded. He had not even heard the noise, and wondered why the First Lieutenant had come to waken him. I know scores of people who refuse to believe the story, but it formed the subject of a special official report, and I have been allowed to see the report.

Nurse had occasion to visit Johnny's mother. When she left Johny was the not very proud brother of twins. This did not please him at all; he felt his nose was put out of joint.

Some time later Johnny's parents moved to a neighbouring village, and in her visits Nurse came across Johnny at one of the schools.

"Hello, young man," she said, "have you come to live here?"

"Yes," said Johnny, "but I'm not showing you which is our house this time."

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BOMBS, BLASTS AND SHELTERS

By J. W. RIVETT

During air raids over here we have had to contend, in the main, with two general types of bombs: incendiary and high-explosive. Most of the German incendiaries used have been of the small metallic type. They fall almost vertically, and compared to other types of bomb have very little penetrative power. They are fused to ignite on impact, and their whole body, which is mostly magnesium, burns intensely for about four minutes. They can start a very unpleasant fire among inflammable materials. Some of them have a small explosive cap fitted at the fin and which generally explodes after about two minutes. On this account they should all be treated with healthy respect, but if they are dealt with calmly and promptly, and along the prescribed lines, will do little harm.

Nowadays the policy has been adopted that if they fall in the road or in any other paved area we leave them to burn out and keep reasonably clear. On the flat roof of a steel and concrete building it is most unlikely that they can do any harm, and we generally drop a sandbag on top of them which deals with the situation effectively. The most difficult cases generally occur when they strike the roof of an ordinary dwelling-house. If this roof is made of tiles or slates they have just sufficient weight to break through and lodge among the ceiling joists, though occasionally they go through to the top floor. Because of this we make it a general principle to keep all attics and roof spaces as clear as possible of anything that is likely to burn, and see that there is easy access so that one can get to a bomb quickly. It is well worth while, also, to paint the roof timbers with a fire-resisting compound.

The ideal thing for dealing with incendiaries in such places is a stirrup pump, which probably sounds entirely strange to you though it is actually almost identical with the hand pumps you have often used for spraying fruit trees or rose bushes. The only real difference is that it has a special nozzle designed to give either a jet, for putting out the fire caused by the bomb, or a fine spray for dealing with the bomb itself. If you haven't got a stirrup pump a bucket of sand will be quite effective if care is taken to make sure that the bomb does not go on burning underneath and drop through to the floor below. But whatever you do, when you meet an incendiary—if you haven't got any appliances for dealing with it—don't start throwing buckets of water over it for this will make it burst into hundreds of burning pieces.

All About High-Explosive Bombs

High-explosive bombs are not so simple or so easily dealt with as incendiaries. They vary in size from a few pounds to a couple of tons, and in type from armour-piercing to what are known as light-cased bombs. In general we have had mostly medium-cased bombs, of which about half the weight is metal and half explosive.

Unlike incendiaries, high explosives, or H. E.'s as they are always called for short, never fall vertically. If they are released at about 20,000 ft. they arrive at about 17 deg. from the vertical, whilst from a very low altitude they might come down at about 45 deg. I would like to give you a brief outline of what happens when a bomb explodes. Of course different size bombs give different effects, and not even two of the same size will produce identical results.

For convenience I will give you an idea of what an average 250 kilogram or approximately 500 lb. bomb explosion is like. When the fuse goes off it detonates the explosive charge which turns into very hot gas under extreme pressure. The whole bomb swells to about one and a half times its original size and then breaks into two or three thousand fragments. These splinters, which are often wrongly called shrapnel, go off at a tremendous speed but very soon, however, the air resistance slows them down—but they are dangerous over a fairly wide range. After the splinters comes the terrific power of the expanding gas which strikes the surrounding air such a violent blow that it is compressed into what is known as a shock wave, and driven on in front of the gas. This shock wave is tremendously devastating but extremely local in its major effects. In the case we are thinking about these major effects rarely extend beyond about 20 ft.

Beyond these limits that much talked of phenomenon, 'Blast', comes into action. Blast is not, as a great number of people seem to imagine, just a pushing force like the shock wave: It is rather a series of quickly alternating pushes and pulls. The technical description of blast is that it is a series of positive and negative pressures projected by wave-motion through the air at about the speed of sound.

Perhaps the simplest picture is this. If you drop a stone into a calm pond the actual splash immediately around where it goes in would represent the shock wave and the spreading ripples the blast. Instead of imagining the tops of the ripples and the troughs between them, you must visualise changes in the normal air pressure. The crests represent positive or increased pressure in the air whilst the troughs represent below normal pressure, or what is generally called the negative or suction pulse. Although, like the ripples, blast goes off in a whole series of waves, it is only the first complete cycle of a push and pull that is likely to do any damage. As a general rule the push is about four times as strong as the pull, but only lasts one-third to one-sixth as long. The whole cycle is completed in about one-thirtieth of a second.

In the early days we thought that a blast pressure at close range would kill the average person. My own experiences, and those of people to whom I have spoken, show that this expectation was very pessimistic.

Effect Of Blast

Blast effect on structures is extremely complicated, because like sound it can be reflected and can even bounce back on itself producing very odd results. It has a nasty habit of whistling past some cul-de-sac or down a side turning and creating such a disturbance of pressure that the most unexpected damage is done in the most unlikely places. I myself have seen cases where blast has opened a door, thrown something through it, and then shut the door again. Because of these qualities it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule about the damage blast will do.

However, you will get a rough idea of what it would do when acting without reflections or other interference. First imagine panes of glass placed near to a bomb and then at varying distances up to its maximum blast range. All the fragments of the sheet near the bomb will be hurled away from the explosion. Towards the blast limit the whole of the positive or pushing phase will be used in breaking the glass, then the negative or suction pulse will pull all the fragments back towards the bomb. At intermediate distances some fragments will be thrown considerable distances each way. Another effect produced by bombs which penetrate the ground before exploding is called ground-shock. This resembles a miniature earthquake, but really only has a bearing on technicalities of structural design and is far too involved a subject to touch on now.

From what I've said you can see that H. E. bombs produce four main effects, shock wave, blast, splinters, and ground-shock.

The shock wave would kill us, but it is so local that if we were near enough to be affected and not under cover we would probably be perforated by splinters as well. Blast itself, unless we are extremely close to the centre of the explosion, is unlikely to do more than make us feel as though we've got a hangover without any of the fun beforehand—though of course it may shake some things to pieces and chuck the bits at us, and this is particularly true in the case of glass. A great number of air-raid casualties in this country have been caused by glass. Bomb splinters would kill or injure us, but the majority are absorbed by the earth or whatever the bomb explodes in and the remainder are generally thrown upwards "so that if we lie down when we hear the bomb coming the splinters are most likely to go over our heads." Shelters that will give protection against anything except a direct hit can be provided at quite small cost in money and material.

The best results in shelter provision can be got by simplification and standardisation. That is a lesson that has been learnt from experience in this country, but which you are all in a position to take over ready made. On this score I was very glad to find that when the representatives of the Australian Government over here were recently offered technical details of a new scheme on these lines they accepted with alacrity and sent it out

Some Tips

Now to get back to the tips which I can give you. If you are going along a street and hear the sirens, have a look around . . . e whether there are any shelters along your route and carry on towards your destination." If you get a warning of imminent danger, or see planes or shell bursts immediately overhead go into a shelter and have a chat with somebody till the immediate danger has past. If there is no shelter about, you will find any modern steel or concrete frame building first-class alternative, "provided you keep away from glass" Any well-built brick building will, however, give you reasonable protection against blast or splinters, but if no cover is available just lie down If you are at home and you have not got a shelter and things seem to be getting pretty sticky crawl under the kitchen table. If it's a good solid one, or else under the staircase, but see that you have told your local warden beforehand of these places you are going to use so that if the worst does happen and the house comes down there is a first-class chance of your being got out quickly. If you are lucky enough to live in a block of modern flats, my advice is, whether it is day or night, stay where you are and get on with whatever you're doing. (From a talk broadcast in the B.B.C.'s Empire Services.)

Britain's Tanks And Their Performances

Here are some authoritative details of Britain's tanks and their performances.

VALENTINE:

One of Britain's newest. A 16-ton frontline fighting tank of great manoeuvrability with a speed of 17 m.p.h.

Armed with a two-pounder gun and a Besa machine-gun, it carries a crew of three—commander, gunner and driver.

CRUSADER:

A medium cruiser tank of 18 tons for fighting and reconna'ssance and the fastest vehicle of its type in the world.

An immensely powerful engine gives a speed of more than 30 m.p.h., and it is heavily armoured with a two-pounder gun and two machine-guns. Crew of five.

COVENANTER:

A light cruiser tank for reconna'ssance, it has the speed of an armoured car. Its two-pounder gun and Besa machine-gun are mounted in the turret, and it has a crew of four.

WALTZING MATILDA:

A 28-ton heavy fighting and assault-tank designed primarily for attack on prepared enemy positions. Its 200 h.p. engine gives a speed of 16 m.p.h. and the armament comprises a two-pounder gun and a Besa machine-gun. Crew of four.

THE CHURCHILL:

Details of the "Churchill" are still secret but it is authoritatively stated that it is the most formidable fighting tank ever built.

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I WAS A DETENU (Continued from page 2)

first yard was occupied by the Communists, as they were the first comers.

Life In A Cell

A cell is approximately eight by ten feet. The door has iron bars and just opposite to it a barred window. In case of detenus the cell is locked up at 8 p. m. and opened at 5-30 a. m. Convicted prisoners are locked up at 5-30 p. m. and unlocked at 6-30 a. m. Detenus can use lights as long as they like. We had electric lights.

As detenus we were allowed to supplement our diet, and use our clothes and possess some furniture. But that freedom is like that of an unemployed to lie down under a bridge. The Government does not give any allowance to family or for the personal needs of a detenu. Not only that but a detenu had to submit names of all those from whom they could expect a little help, and no money is accepted if it does not come from a notified person. We are not allowed to spend more than ten rupees a month.

The only thing that was given to a detenu is a free cell food, water, and breeze. Even the freedom of sleeping outside in the hot weather has been taken away from him as a result of unnecessary lock-up system. Mind you, a detenu is detained without trial, is put into a jail, given no allowance and even his freedom of movement has been curtailed, though he is confined within the big walls, and still more walls and several doors, by locking him up every night.

Lately, trenches have been planned before the cells, but there is no move to keep the cells open at night time. Enemy bombers won't be kind enough to bomb the jails only during day time. And it takes a couple of hours to open a cell even if a prisoner falls suddenly ill, as it takes very long time to go through different formalities, before the door is opened. Naturally lock-up is a very annoying thing and extremely unpleasant for a prisoner. A free man can hardly realise it.

Opportunities For Literary Work

"They have forbidden me to go to and from the town and to move about freely in space; but they have left the entire universe at my disposal; its boundless infinite space and infinite time are at my service," said Maistre; and this is true of many detenus, and political prisoners. Many persons don't get the leisure, the opportunity and mood to read, think and write when they are engaged in political work as free citizens as when they are in jails. The literary work of Jawaharlal Nehru is known to many but many if not all make the best of jail life.

I had known many political personalities outside but I was not aware of their literary capacity nor, indeed, had they themselves known it, but in jail they have naturally taken to writing and reading and its result will be of great benefit to the persons concerned and people of India on the whole. Even the newspaper reading in jail is so different and intensive from our usual hurried reading that I wonder whether we really read papers properly outside. News is a part and parcel of a political prisoner's life. He thinks over it, he discusses it and dissects it. Newspaper plays a vital role in the jail life. It is the only means of his contact with the outside world.

Life of a prisoner is extremely monotonous. Try, however, he may, there are moments in his life when he gets utterly bored. The same walls, the same faces, strict routine of life, monotonous under-nourishing food, unsympathetic jail doctors, officious atmosphere, the same games, no entertainment, makes a prisoner nervous and irritable after a long confinement. The best thing for a prisoner is to organise life like a machine. The devil himself can do nothing to a man as long as he can laugh. But it is to the lot of a few to keep cheerful, as the life is certainly trying in jail.

Daily Routine

As an example of a jail life let me narrate my daily routine. I used to get up at 6-30. After morning toilet I used to run seven rounds of my yard, i.e., one mile. I had my tea at seven.

From 8-30 to 9-30, I had my sun-bath and a little exercise. I took to sun-bath because the jail food lacks very much in C-vitamins. At 10 I had my bath and at 11 my food, consisting of little rice, not of very good quality, two chapatis, dal and vegetables, mostly "dudhi-bhopla", sometime tomatos and potatoes and very rarely green vegetables. We used to have a little of curds as we saved something from our 12-ounce daily ration of milk. We got butter not enough even for two slices of bread.

From 12 to 1, I had little nap. From 1 to 2-30 I either played chess or did a little reading. We used to get the "Times of India" at 12 and the "Chronicle" at 3, the latter being thoroughly censored before it is given to the prisoners! At 2-30 we used to have a cup of tea. From 3-30 to 5, I participated in one game or the other. Immediately after that I had my bath followed by a few asanas—"Sirshasan", "Halasan", "Sarvangasan" etc. From 6 to 7 I had my walk and chat with friends. In the evening at 7 I took nothing but a loaf of bread and little milk because I am not used to ordinary food in the evening and my long illness demanded precautions. I could have a little milk in the evening because my jail companions gave me something from their share.

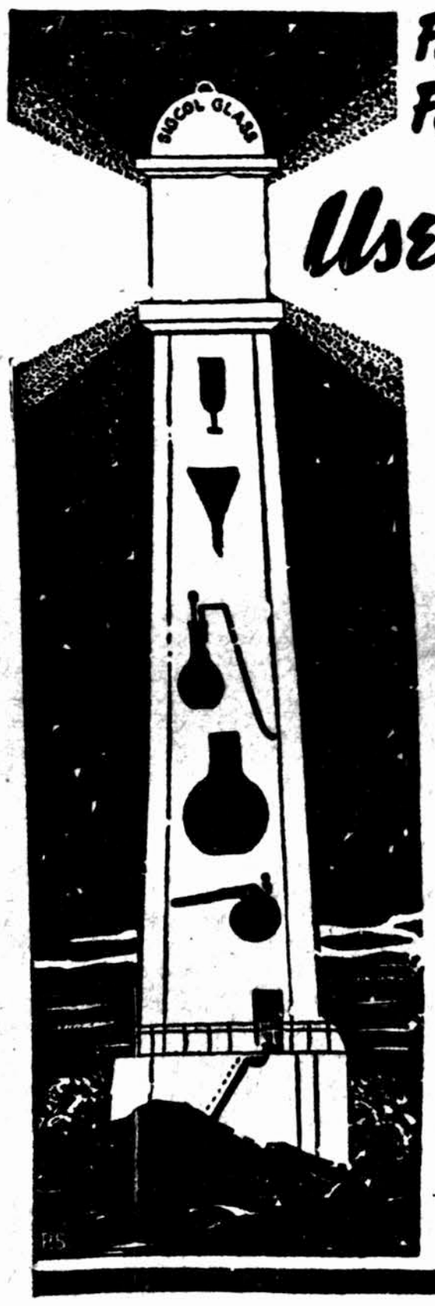
Their Amenities

As a result of this partial starvation I lost over twenty pounds, in spite of my regular habits and cheerful nature. Many a time I requested the medical authority to give me extra milk but he never conceded it though many a time he made me feel that my request was going to be conceded. This particular medical authority has been harsh to many political prisoners in connection with diet. As a result several detenus have gone down considerably in their health. If a detenu approaches him for extra diet he recommends him water and more water, and in the moment of generosity he gives jaggery. Not only that but the jail does not possess even some of the necessary medicine, such as hydrogen-per-oxide, and sometime even iodine and ordinary purgatives are not there. I read serious books—classics in art, literature and political science from 8 p.m. to midnight.

It would interest the readers to know what amenities the detenus can have from outside. They can receive books, clothes, daily necessities of life such as soap, tooth-brush, etc. Any friend can send them letters without asking for permission from the authorities. This is not so with the interview. For an interview, a friend has to apply for it to the D.I.G., C.I.D., Poona. A detenu can have only two interviews a month and can write only two letters a week. All ingoing and outgoing letters are opened and censored.

I was detained since September, 1940. No cause was shown till 12th February 1942. My reply to the official questionnaire reached the Government before March, 1942. I was released on April 1, 1942. But there are more than sixty detenus in the Nasik Jail. I was released as abruptly as I was arrested. I was not given even a little money for my journey

There are over a thousand detenus in India, detained without trial and no monetary assistance is given either to their families or to themselves. Detenus have given their life to the public cause. They are brave and selfless. It is the duty of all public minded people to remember them and help them in every way they can. We must demand their unconditional release.



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THE WORLD OF SHAKESPEARE

(Continued from Page 7)

zabeth, outlining those things for which the English-speaking nations are to-day at war:

Good grows with her.
In her days every man shall eat in safety
Under his own vine what he plants; and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours.
God shall be truly known; and those about her
From her shall read the perfect ways of honour,
And by those claim their greatness, not by blood.

A greater destiny is next foretold, as Britain's influence expands across the earth:

Peace, plenty, love, truth, terror,
That were the servants to this chosen infant,
Shall then be his, and like a vine grow to him:
Wherever the bright sun of heaven shall shine,
His honour and the greatness of his name
Shall be, and make new nations...our children's children
Shall see this, and bless heaven.

That is Shakespeare's last word

This, then, is Shakespeare's world—a world of sea adventure and spiritual adventure; of simple honesty and of humour; and of Christian affinities—a single but richly inclusive world, determined by the integral strength and rich variety of the English tongue. So Wordsworth wrote:

We must be free or die who speak the tongue
That Shakespeare spake, the faith and morals hold
That Milton held.

And yet Shakespeare has little to say of freedom, which is, indeed, the natural cry of slaves rather than of free men. Whereas Shakespeare himself, with his eye on the innate royalty of man, is happier phrasing the noble rights of service in the language of kings. And that thought takes us yet further.

It may soon fall to the English-speaking nations to create something never yet seen on earth. For such a task, where can guidance be sought? The seas are, however, not quite uncharted. Precise schemes and programmes fail before the vast unknowns of human instinct and economic complexity. But something may be discovered in the delicate apprehensions, the noble sympathies and majestic rhythms, the profundities and the wisdom and the glories of Shakespeare's world.—("London Calling").

BURIED ALIVE FOR SIX MONTHS

(Continued from page 2)

and he raised his hand to indicate that he was awake.

Then he was dressed with new clothes—his old clothes having been partly worn away under the influence of the atmosphere inside the pit and partly eaten up by white ants, some of which were found collected over portions of his body also. He was then brought out covered with blankets and placed in an easy chair, on the high platform and was visible to the whole crowd.

The Yogi looked just the same as he was when he entered the pit. Even the beard on his face did not grow. He looked quite hale and hearty and saluted the crowd assembled to welcome him. He insisted on walking to the Ashram which is about 25 yards from the place, but we did not allow him to do so, for fear of his being crushed by the crowd which wanted to touch his feet.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

She: "Men are strange creatures."

He: "How do you make that out?"

She: "You've only got to pat them on the back to make their heads swell!"

"The Prodigal Son" was the subject of the Sunday school lesson, and the minister, who had paused to visit the infants' class, was dwelling on the character of the elder brother.

"But amidst all the enjoyment" said the preacher, "there was one to whom the preparation of the feast brought no joy: to whom the prodigal's return gave no happiness, only bitterness; one who did not approve of the feast and had no wish to attend it. Now, who can tell me who this was?"

Silence for several moments; then a hand was raised and a small sympathetic voice said: —

"Please, sir, it was the fatted calf".

* * *

The board had met to discuss the slogans to be used in the marketing of their new season's line of toilet soaps and perfumes. A competition had been organized and piles of entries lay on the table for consideration.

Solemnly putting out his hand, the managing director extracted one from the pile, peered at it grunted and read aloud to the directors. It ran as follows: "If you don't use our soap for goodness' sake use our perfume."

* * *

Two Scotsmen entered a tram and sat behind a very pretty girl.

"That's a bonnie wee lassie in front." remarked one of them. "Shall we speak tae her?"

"No, mon, wait and see if she's paid her fare."

Visitor to Evacuee: "You've been so long in the country now, I expect you know a lot about it?"

Evacuee: "Yes, mum."

Visitor: "Do you know where the home of the swallow is?"

Evacuee: "Yes, mum. In the stummick!"

Weary and footsore, two hikers arrived in a village just at dark. Unfortunately the only inn was full, but the host took pity on them.

"The church next door is always open", he said. "If I give you a couple of blankets each you can settle down in two of the pews".

After substantial refreshment, the hikers went to their novel bedroom.

Ther about midnight the church bell began to ring. Consternation spread through the inn and the guests came hurrying downstairs to learn what the trouble was.

'Nothing much" said the boots, quite unperturbed. "Just two whiskies and sodas for pews twenty and twenty-one."

* * *

"What's young Arthur doing now?"

"Riding about all day with his pockets full of money."

"Go on; has he come into a fortune?"

"No: he's a bus conductor."

* * *

"What's your name?" asked the woman who was engaging a maid.

"Miss Jones."

"But surely you don't expect me to call you Miss Jones."

"Oh, no—not unless you haven't an alarm-clock."

A Mother had been telling her small son some of the "facts of life". Finally she said: "Now, my boy, are there any questions you would like to ask? Anything at all, don't be afraid".

After a little heavy thinking the boy replied; "Well, yes, there's something I've been wanting to know for a long time. Just how do they make bricks?"

* * *

The man in the queue for the cricket match felt someone touching his back. Turning round he saw a girl about to leave the queue.

"I'm going across the road to get some cigarettes" she said.

"Well that doesn't interest me," said the man.

"I know," was the reply. "but I've out a chalk mark on your back in case I forget my place!"

* * *

Small in size and unshaven of face, the man entered the labour exchange to register in his age-group

"House painter, I suppose?" said the clerk, eyeing his paint-splashed overalls.

'No," said the little man, "I'm a dictator but it's taking me a little while to work my way up."

MOPSY by GLADYS PARKER

She: "Nobody kisses the baby while I'm about."

Gallant soldier: "Who'd want to?"

Supper had been ready for a long time when the henpecked husband stole into the house and hung up his hat.

Henry," said his wife from the dining-room, "what do you mean by being two hours late?"

"But darling, I've been run over," he protested from the hall

"Well, what of it?" she demanded, coldly "It doesn't take two hours to get run over."

* * *

"Did you ever write anything before?" asked the young man

"Oh, yes, I wrote a confession story once," replied the pretty girl.

"Did the editor send it back?"

'No, he came all the way from London to Glasgow to meet me."

* * * *

"Please don't mind me, sergeant, if I show a little independence on the parade ground this morning,' said the private.

"Why do you ask that?" thundered the N.C.O.

"Well, you see sergeant my wife is looking through the railings."

* * *

A pretty girl was speeding through traffic. She soon found herself stopped by a policeman.

'Look here," he growled, "where's the fire?"

"What are you worrying about?" she countered. 'You're not a fireman!"

* * *

"The boy who gets this job must be fast' said the manager.

"Mistuh, Ah is so fast Ah can drink watah out of a sieve!" replied the Negro applicant.

Actor: "I shall never forget when I first played Hamlet."

Listener: "Did you have a long run?"

Actor: "I did, laddie. I did. It couldn't have been a foot less than five miles."

The Bombay Samachar

A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING

Single Copy One And Half Annas

For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE LAST PAGE

Conducted by "CHRONICLERS"

Recently we were reading a book in which it was suggested that war, with all its evils, has one redeeming feature—that it at least gives us an opportunity of living in an heroic age.

It was a revealing truth. It may be of interest to our readers if we pursue this enquiry and ask "Are we living in a heroic age? That question should be rightly left untouched for the judgment of posterity—for no man is a hero to his valet. But the question is too tempting to be avoided.

Well, then, we need not go to the battlefields to discover deeds of valour. Let us begin charity at home, and see whether we who live in a great city react to war in a heroic way. That aspect of the problem will not be covered by posterity—for human history always eclipses such minor details of day to day life.

One can assert with confidence that when the history of this war comes to be written, the states men and generals will dominate the pages, and no attention will be given to ordinary combatants like ourselves. But if history cannot glorify us as heroes, can we do it? The answer is disturbingly negative.

★

Panic! Panic! ! Panic! ! !

If you roam about in your cities, you will sadly realise that our contribution to history cannot be called heroic. The slightest and the most harmless rumour can effect our social organization instantaneously. If the enemy bombards a distant port, our markets may soar or fall without a moment's notice.

Panic reigns supreme—supreme to the extent that even your tailor refuses to make your clothes, saying that his "karigars" have all run away. Your dhobi, on hearing that the Japs are coming, packs off to a place of safety sometimes with and sometimes without your clothes.

If you are not addicted to the good habit of shaving yourself, you may have to go bearded, for the simple reason that the barber has gone—not to the winds but with the wind of rumours. And when some of these run aways are given the all clear signal they come back to the City—seriously violating the dictum of Railway publicity propaganda: "National needs come first. Travel only when you must."

Recently we met one such fellow who staged a surprising come-back after an absence of nine panicky days. And he had the courage to say, "I left Bombay in fear, but not a single bomb was dropped." Isn't that another way of admitting that he was fooled!

★

Authentic Information!

So that is how we react to war—hardly the way of heroes and valiant men. But what about those who stay on? My answer is that they are hardly different from those who run away. They indulge in babble, gossip and rumour which drive poorer people to the country-side. And their gossip and chatter is responsible for their effeminate outlook on war.

Some one, for example, would pass on a so-called 'authentic' information which he got from a friend, who in his turn had secured it from another reliable friend and so on. Thus the rumour gets current and like eddies in stagnant waters it disturbs society from top to bottom. We purposely refrain from giving instances; for the craze is rampant, and our readers are likely to find themselves reflected in such instances Each one of us, these days, knows the art of passing on information from a friend to a friend; and this series of froms and to's is interminable.

Hence the conclusion that war with all its grimness, with all its terrors and fears, is yet a funny thing. And mind you, we don't say this with the motives which say this with the notions which may be attributed to a 'burra sahib' who may say patronisingly "Indian log bara darpok hai.'

Our attitude is certainly anything but the attitude of Their Excellencies, Their Highnesses, and bureaucrats who also shudder in their sofas and cushions. Rumour and panic is something human, and it sweeps more spacious horizons. It has no territorial limits.

★

Actual Evidence . . . .

For example even in England—when people have stood so sturdily against aggression—the craze of gossip is rampant. To substantiate this truth we must quote from a volume of poems entitled "Rumours", which we read recently. This piece for example:—

"Actual evidence I have none,
But my Aunt's Chrawoman's sister's son
Heard a policeman on his beat,
Say to a housemaid in Downing Street,
That he had a brother, who had a friend,
Who knew when the War was going to end.

Of late we have had many jokes—sometimes practical—connected with black-out in our big cities. Below we quote a small poem about Blackout in whitechapel'—

"Said Mrs. O'Day
To Mrs. MacCrae,
Pursuing their daily chores;
'I fancied last night
That OUR window was white,
Until I looked into yours."

This is the poetry of war, the poetry of the reactions of the common man of England. Reading through the volume I felt that England was wading through the storm with an innate sense of humour, which robs the war of its dark terrors.

The outlook is very much like that of a boy who watches the sparks of a fire cracker. Perhaps that is the reason why England can take it.

★

Sense Of Humour

Shall we say, then, that the best way to overcome the panic within us is to watch the fun and hurly-burly of panic without? Instead of being the victims of panic why not become its spectators? That is a question worth considering, and we hope, our readers will do full justice to it.

And if these observations as spectators find expression in written literature, it would not only be a good war time hobby, but also a suitable stimulant to a public morale. Life has many a time been corrected by seeing an image of itself in the mirror of the written word.

The civilian combatant in this war needs a sense of humour. Those connected with Civil Defence should note this fact—though we are sure they too need this commodity pretty badly.

It would not be out of place if we ask the question, "How these silly and fantastic rumours are made current?" one can think of only one source, and that is enemy propaganda which we listen because it comes to be under the head "News from Berlin." "News from Tokyo"—and so on.

★

Cure Your Credulity

There would be no use of imposing restrictions on listening-in to these broadcasts. People believe in these malicious gossips because they are credulous. And they are credulous because they have no sense of humour.

So we earnestly recommend that something should be done to equip us with that sense of humour—that sense of triviality of life—which will enable us to take the horrors of war manfully and heroically. Something must be done—if something can be done—in this direction.

It is an anecdote indispensable for the Combatants behind the front lines for those who speak a panicky language.

Who can do it? The answer is obvious. None and yet all. We only hope that those who can 'really' do it have enough sense of humour to appreciate this suggestion. Nonsense will keep us buoyant at a time when sense is failing us.

★

Business Versus Freedon

A new angle on the alleged freedom of the Press in England is provided by the well-known American publicist and commentator, Dorothy Thompson:—

"Free speech was all but stifled until the moment when war broke out. The leading newspapers of Britain, under pressure of their advertisers, were blithely predicting that there would be no war. Journalists who had opinions to the contrary were not allowed to write. The advertisers said their calamity howling was bad for business. That was enough to shut them up."

★

The Last Laugh

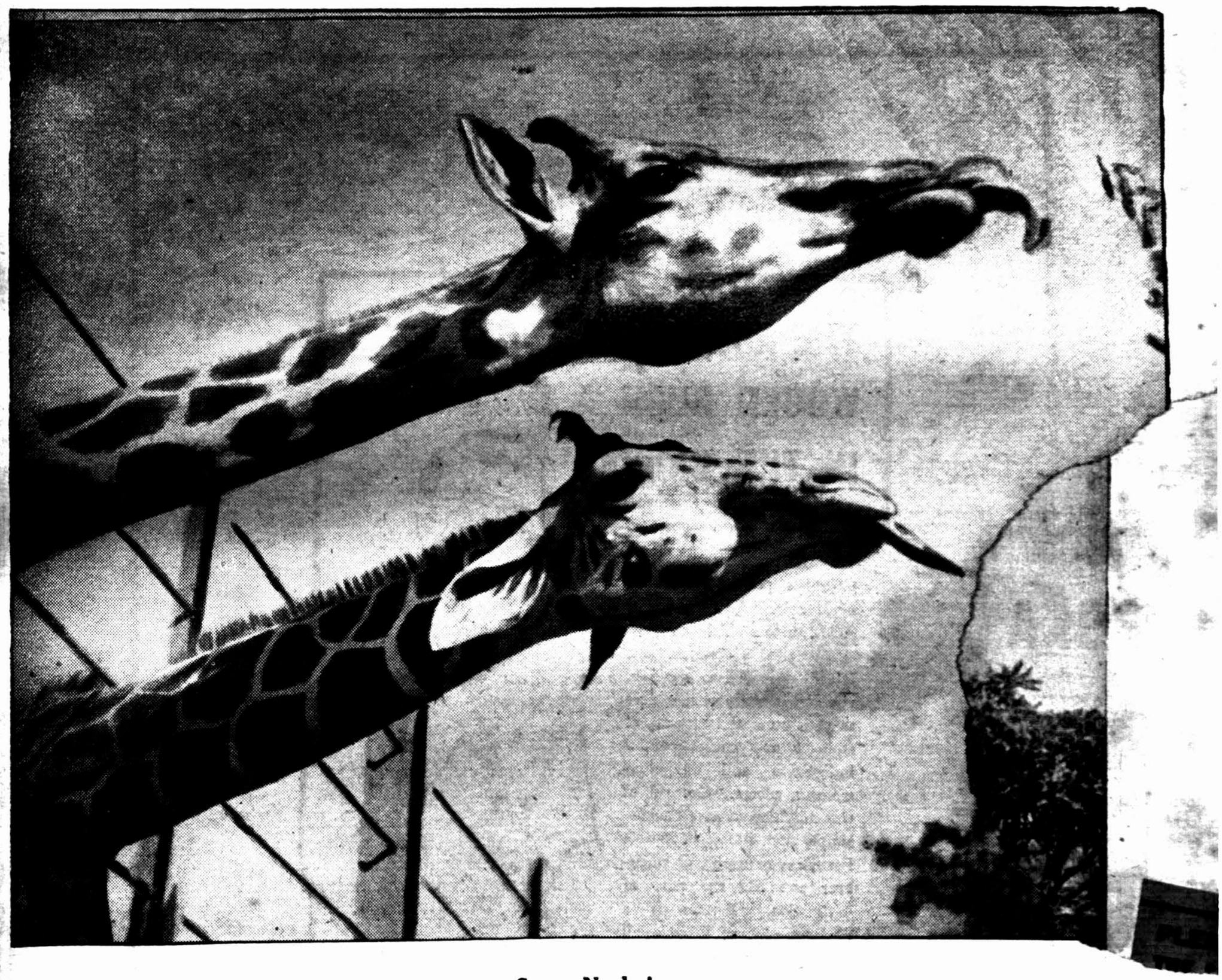
Sir Stafford Cripps wrote this. This in fact is his own autograph. Ha . . . . Ha . . . . . Ha . . . .

WHO WROTE THIS?

I do not myself believe that any British Government could in fact consent to Indian self determination in the full sense of that word unless it was so consciously Socialist that it was prepared for the break up of the British Empire. That break up would involve the most serious problems for international British economy, a problem that could only be solved by a complete Socialist programme.

We give you five guesses: (1) Jawaharlal Nehru, (2) Stafford Cripps, (3) Subhas Bose, (4) Ramsay MacDonald and (5) Harold Laski, Check up your answer at bottom of Col. 4.

SCENES FROM THE ZOO



Some Necks!

—Jayant R. Lalan

Horns

—Chimanlal Trivedi

Eyes Left

—B. F. Ferreira

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THE ACID IN YOUR STOMACH WOULD BURN A HOLE IN THE CARPET

Chemists poured a few drops of Hydrochloric Acid (same as Stomach Acid) on to a thick pile carpet; the acid burned a six-inch hole. If acid does that to a carpet, you can imagine what it does to your stomach! Excess of stomach acid causes painful indigestion and dangerous stomach ulcers. Get rid of that mischievous excess acid—simply suck a Digestif Rennie Pastille after meals, or whenever you feel the pain of indigestion. Rennie is a pleasant type of lozenge; it becomes active at once, because it reaches your stomach full strength — dissolved only in your own saliva — not weakened with water.

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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.